



Daily Report

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Pyadyshev Notes 'Danger' of Lance Missiles
LD012054 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT
1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—Some time ago the Soviet side drew the attention of world public opinion to a dangerous character of the deployment by the United States of its Lance missiles in South Korea, said Boris Pyadyshev, first deputy head of the Information Directorate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the U.S.S.R. It was pointed out at that time that the U.S. was in essence introducing new nuclear-missile parameters into the military situation in the Far East.

Although because of their range — slightly more than 100 kilometers — Lance missiles belong to the category of tactical nuclear weapons their deployment could become only a first step along the lines of building up more destructive types of nuclear weapons. In this respect the danger posed by Lance under these concrete circumstances was greater than that posed by simple tactical weapons.

NATO forces are armed with Lances that are deployed in Belgium, Great Britain, West Germany, Italy and the Netherlands, the Foreign Ministry spokesman went on and noted that Lances were not covered by the treaty on medium- and shorter-range missiles being drafted at present. Their fate should be decided some other way.

The Budapest program set forth by the Warsaw Treaty member-states proposed to tackle issues of tactical missiles and other tactical nuclear systems in complex with issues of reducing armed forces and conventional armaments. The need for considering them together is dictated by the fact that tactical nuclear arms are mostly "dual purpose" warheads. Lance is precisely such a system which can be fitted out with a conventional warhead as well as a nuclear warhead with a yield of up to 100 kilotons, the Foreign Ministry spokesman emphasized.

Lukyantsev Discusses Geneva Accord, Issues
DW011200 Hamburg ARD Television Network
in German 2105 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Interview with Vitaliy Lukyantsev, adviser in the Soviet Foreign Ministry Arms Control and Disarmament Department, by correspondent Gert Ruge on the "Brennpunkt" program in Russian with superimposed German translation, date and place not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Ruge] Mr Lukyantsev, 4 of 16 points of the agreement that is being negotiated in Geneva have been decided upon, 12 are still pending. Sometimes the devil is hidden in details. What are the problems?

[Lukyantsev] The delegations are working very hard now. At present they are working on the agreed formulations in accordance with the text of the agreement. A

number of articles have already been agreed upon, but there are still a number of pending problems regarding the phases and dates of the reduction, verification, and inspection. We still have a few weeks. You know that the foreign ministers have agreed to solve all those problems within 4 or 6 weeks, so that we can say at the next foreign ministers' meeting that the agreement can be signed in the fall.

[Ruge] The Soviet Union believes that for ecological reasons it will take some time to destroy the weapons systems. What problems are they?

[Lukyantsev] What does ecological reasons mean? Assuming there are one, two, or several methods to destroy the weapons systems, it means the physical destruction, the liquidation of the missiles. That means something has to be blown up. An explosion leaves its marks on the environment. To prevent such marks, we have to discuss the optimal procedure to avoid negative consequences for nature, our environment, our globe. [passage omitted]

[Ruge] There are differences of opinion on the data of the sites and verification issues. Are those problems of principle, or are compromise solutions possible?

[Lukyantsev] The problems can be solved as a result of the agreement on medium-range and shorter-range missiles. Both sides will exchange memoranda on the basic data. The data that you addressed are contained in the documents. That problem can be solved in the course of the negotiations.

Pustov Cites Opposition to INF Pact
PM011245 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
26 Sep 87 First Edition p 5

[Vasiliy Pustov article under the "Observer's Notes" rubric: "There's No Holding Them At All"]

[Text] A week has gone by since the publication of the official announcement that agreement in principle has been achieved on the conclusion of a Soviet-U.S. treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. That is enough time to soberly assess both the international reaction to this accord and the real prospects of the elimination of two classes of Soviet and U.S. nuclear armaments and the probable consequences of that.

Throughout the whole world the overwhelming majority of politicians and statesmen, political specialists, international affairs journalists, and broad circles of the public can be said to have seen this news as the most encouraging event in international life in 4 decades or more—since Hiroshima and Nagasaki were reduced to ashes by U.S. atom bombs. For the first time it is a question of a real opportunity not only to limit but also to reduce the USSR and U.S. nuclear arsenals, the largest in the world. According to observers' assessments, this may be the beginning of a qualitatively new phase in

Soviet-U.S. relations. Furthermore, it is thought that the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. accord will create opportunities for the normalization of East-West relations in general. In short, all mankind stands to gain.

All that is true. At the same time, among the naturally optimistic assessments of the Soviet-U.S. consensus which has been reached, you also encounter overly enthusiastic assessments, notwithstanding the fact that as yet not one missile nor one warhead has been eliminated. A great deal still has to be done for the accord to be turned into a treaty. Most importantly, there are forces on both sides of the Atlantic, including extremely influential ones, which are obviously not in favor of disarmament. Some of them (the majority) do not dare to attack the accord and the future treaty openly in the new atmosphere. They try to cast aspersions on them, putting forward numerous provisos and conditions, demanding clarifications, and so on. Others (the minority) stop at nothing, so to speak.

The article by H. Kissinger, former U.S. secretary of state, is extremely noteworthy. "This agreement," he states, "completely eliminates two categories of nuclear armaments... I am not advocating that this agreement not be ratified." A quite sensible assessment, it would seem. But this is only Kissinger's introduction, reminiscent of the sugar coating on a pill, to coin a phrase. It is followed by verbose arguments that the Soviet-U.S. missile treaty will set a "very dangerous course" for NATO and will lead to the "destruction of the foundations of Western defense," which is based on nuclear weapons. Kissinger sounds the alarm: Now, after the Soviet-U.S. statement, "even if the treaty is not ratified, we will nonetheless lose the political basis for the retention of nuclear armaments in Europe." This is what he is bothered about—keeping West Europe in the position of a U.S. nuclear hostage.

Kissinger, although a figure from the past, remains nevertheless a significant figure in the U.S. establishment. A similar opinion is expressed by incumbent high ranking officials — U.S. General J. Galvin, NATO supreme allied commander Europe, a number of congressmen, and other advocates of nuclear deterrence. Their arguments are based on the hackneyed false premise that "the USSR might attack Central Europe" and on the false claim that the "double zero" is advantageous for the USSR and not advantageous for the United States. No, they do not say that the USSR will necessarily attack — who would believe this now? They shout that it "has the capability to attack." Yet there is no mention of the capabilities of the United States and the NATO bloc. The strictly defensive character of the military doctrines of the Warsaw Pact and all its member states and their proposal to compare and discuss Warsaw Pact and NATO military doctrines are hushed up. They also avoid businesslike discussion as to who will reduce how many missiles and warheads and what U.S. and NATO nuclear forces will remain in Western Europe and the waters around it.

The facts are as follows. The USSR has agreed to destroy a much larger number of charges [boyezaryad] than our NATO partners, which, incidentally, U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has admitted. West Europe will not be left without U.S. nuclear means. Along with the Pershing-2 missiles and the charges for the Pershing-1A, the United States has numerous strike aircraft including more than 400 F-111, F-4, and F-16 fighter bombers, which can carry out nuclear strikes on the territory of the European part of the USSR. The Pentagon will keep the 6th and 2d operational fleets in the NATO bloc's zone of responsibility — in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic. The aircraft carriers forming part of their complement have nearly 300 deck-borne ground-attack aircraft — nuclear capable aircraft also capable of reaching the USSR's territory. Seven hundred U.S. and NATO "Lance" nuclear missiles, modernized nuclear artillery, and more than 7,000 nuclear munitions in more than 150 dumps are sited in West European countries. All these means are not affected by the treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles.

The claims that, as a result of the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, the USSR and the Warsaw Pact will strengthen their mythical "superiority" in conventional armaments are also unfounded. This is simply not so. While disproportions do indeed exist, the USSR and its allies are tirelessly proposing to the NATO bloc that they be removed at the negotiating table, moreover not via a buildup but by reducing surpluses, whoever they may belong to. However, there has still been no response to this.

People may object that the aforementioned speeches by opponents of disarmament are not all that dangerous, they are only words, and it is actions that really count. The latter are determined by our U.S. negotiating partners and by the administration headed by the President who sanctioned and approved the agreement in principle.

But the point is that even in the administration itself there is no unity on the problem in question. In a dispatch from the White House NBC TV correspondent R. Lloyd reports that "despite the President's enthusiasm, certain leading members of the administration dealing with arms control problems are urging caution." As far as Defense Secretary C. Weinberger is concerned, according to the correspondent, "he makes no secret of the fact that he opposes certain aspects of the agreement." Pentagon spokesmen themselves point out that Weinberger "deliberately announced the acceleration of implementation of the 'Star Wars' program while Shevardnadze was still in Washington." As we can see, it is a question of the deliberate advertisement of accelerated tests of a number of facilities from the arsenal of the notorious SDI arsenal, the implementation of which is bound to threaten the ABM Treaty and is the main obstacle to reaching the next, even more important and essential accord — on a 50-percent reduction in strategic offensive armaments.

The Pentagon chief is not alone in his attacks on a future treaty on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. It is reported that "there are at least 22 conservatives in the Senate who may well resort to parliamentary obstruction tactics in order to impede discussion of the treaty. This will not kill it but may delay ratification for a long time."

What is happening on this side of the Atlantic too cannot fail to evoke concern regarding prospects for the "double zero." People in NATO headquarters and offices and in a number of West European capitals cannot envisage the bloc's future activity without nuclear deterrence. There, as in Washington, they are discussing the possibility of siting new types of U.S. nuclear weapons in Western Europe as "compensation" for the medium-range and operational-tactical missiles subject to elimination. They mention most often B-52 strategic bombers with cruise missiles on board and sea-launched cruise missiles on submarines patrolling the shores of Europe. Only awareness of the indignation that such a step will evoke in Europe, London's *The Sunday Express* stresses, is keeping NATO leaders from adopting any decisions on this score for the present.

On the other hand there would seem to be few restraints on officials in Paris, where the Soviet-U.S. accord is seen as no more than an excuse for building up the country's own nuclear arsenal. The British Government also retains its commitment to nuclear deterrence, although with certain nuances. Calling the Soviet-U.S. accord a positive step, Prime Minister M. Thatcher, according to *The Times*, is going to warn the Washington administration "against losing vigilance" and intends to guarantee the purchase of costly U.S. "Trident" missiles for British nuclear submarines.

Of course we must not overestimate or underestimate the increase in the activity of opponents of nuclear disarmament. The extremely powerful forces which profit from the arms race stand behind them. However, they are opposed by everyone who is clearly aware of the vital need to continue in the future the untiring quest for mutually acceptable solutions to complex international problems in the name of mankind's survival. The idea of creating an all-embracing system of international security submitted at the 27th CPSU Congress and further developed in the article by M.S. Gorbachev "Reality and the Guarantees of a Secure World" conforms with the resolution of this most important task.

Ponomarev Views Warsaw Pact Proposals

LD020027 Moscow TASS in English 2334 GMT 1 Oct 87

[TASS headline: "Polish Initiative — European Security"]

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—TASS political observer Leonid Ponomarev reports:

Tomorrow it will be 30 years since the publication of a major international Polish initiative, the "Rapacki Plan", on the creation of a nuclear-free zone in the centre of Europe which would be free from the production and deployment of nuclear weapons. The plan was given the

name of Adam Rapacki, a prominent Polish politician, who was the country's minister of foreign affairs from 1956 to 1968. Even at that time, when the proposal was submitted for the consideration of the 12th session of the U.N. General Assembly, it was emphasized that small countries could make their contribution to the lessening of international tension and could promote the improvement of relations in Europe. Poland, an active member of the socialist community, pursues a consistent policy aimed at creating in Europe a climate of overall cooperation of nations, ridding the continent of nuclear weapons, in the first place, and eventually of all the weapons.

Another Polish international initiative, a new comprehensive plan of arms reduction and confidence-building in central Europe put forward past May by Wojciech Jaruzelski, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and president of the State Council of Poland, is another manifestation of this policy. It envisages, among other things, a steady reduction of nuclear and conventional armaments in the area which serves as a boundary between the two military-political alliances, NATO and the Warsaw Treaty. It includes territories of nine countries — the GDR, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, West Germany, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Denmark. A steady arms reduction in the area between the Rhine and the Bug River should include both nuclear weapons and the more dangerous types of conventional weapons, to rule out a possibility of a sudden attack. Thus, the point at issue is the guaranteeing of equal security for all the sides and the ruling out of a war as a means of settling political problems. The Polish initiative is in line by its spirit with the recently achieved agreement in principle between the USSR and the U.S. on the elimination of intermediate-range and shorter-range missiles in Europe.

It is noteworthy that today, the same as 30 years ago, our opponents in some of West European governments which agree in word with the elimination of two classes of nuclear weapons in Europe call at the same time for making up for this 'loss' through building up non-nuclear forces and other no less dangerous weapons. Their predecessors used to say the same about the "Rapacki Plan". They assert that the creation of a nuclear-free zone in Europe would deprive the NATO forces of the so-called 'nuclear shield' in conditions when the Warsaw Treaty allegedly has a superiority in conventional forces.

However, at that time, the same as today, countries of the socialist community have invariably emphasized that they have never opposed the discussion of the problem of the reduction of conventional weapons in central Europe. On the contrary, they have always supported and continue to support the idea of discussing this problem and effecting the reduction. It has long been time to sit down at the negotiating table and to count how many weapons and of what kinds the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty have, instead of engaging in calculations

which are very far away from reality. This proposal of the Warsaw Treaty member states has long been submitted to the NATO headquarters.

The Soviet Union is ready to take most radical steps in this direction. A controlled withdrawal of nuclear and other offensive weapons from the borders of the member countries of the two military alliances and the subsequent creation along borders of strips with small amount of armaments and demilitarized zones between the NATO and the Warsaw Treaty countries could become the first step in this direction on the basis of mutual agreement. The ultimate goal is the disbandment of military blocs. The Polish initiatives are fully in line with these principles which envisage Europe's steady, stage-by-stage ridding of armaments.

Foreign Observers To View CW Destruction
LD011342 Moscow TASS in English 1328 GMT
1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—A demonstration of Soviet chemical ammunitions and methods for their destruction due next weekend at a military installation in Shikhany (The Saratov region—south-east of the European part of the U.S.S.R.) is something unprecedented," Col. Gen. Vladimir Pikalov, chief of the chemical troops of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Defense, told a TASS correspondent. Representatives from forty states taking part in the Geneva Conference on Disarmament and also from ten observer-countries have been invited to Shikhany.

The trip to Shikhany where foreign diplomats and military experts will see 19 standard samples of chemical ammunitions will show that the Soviet Union is prepared to make major steps with the aim of an early

conclusion of a convention on a comprehensive chemical weapons ban, General Pikalov went on to say. The guests will see the entire range of standard Soviet chemical weapons.

The Soviet leadership decided for the first time in history to give such a big number of foreign delegations access to the military installation with the aim of creating felicitous conditions at the final stage of the drafting of the convention, General Pikalov emphasized. The parties to the Geneva talks will be able to learn the location of the Shikhany military installation and visit a test range where they will see the technique of the destruction of one of the chemical ammunitions.

In addition to this, specialists will give reports to the guests on the Soviet system of chemical weapons and make available to them technical data characterizing ammunitions and toxic agents. It is also planned to demonstrate the Soviet methodology for a toxicological evaluation of paramaters of super-toxic lethal chemicals. This could promote the final drafting of the convention's text.

"The Geneva talks on outlawing chemical weapons are entering the final stage but the conclusion of the convention is being complicated by some outstanding technical issues," General Pikalov said. "Nonetheless, we are confident that the fate of that document is decided not by technical issues, but by a political decision of the countries, parties to the talks. We believe that they will display political will, realism and responsibility in bringing about the final solution to the issue of ridding mankind of that type of weapons of mass destruction."

Marshal Kulikov Greets Dzhurov on Army Day
AU241602 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian
23 Sep 87 p 1

[Greeting message of USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, to Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, on the 43d anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Minister,

I warmly and cordially greet you and all Bulgarian soldiers on the 43d anniversary of the Bulgarian People's Army. The fraternal Bulgarian People's Army is a reliable component of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. Trained in the spirit of the heroic traditions of the struggle against fascism and worthy heirs of the glorious combat successes of their fathers and grandfathers, the

Bulgarian soldiers, under the BCP leadership are prepared to decisively defend the socialist achievements of their heroic people and implement their international duty.

From the bottom of my heart I wish you, esteemed Comrade Minister, and the personnel of the Bulgarian People's Army further great successes in implementing the important tasks related to increasing your motherland's defensive ability and for the comprehensive development of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces—the guarantee of peace and security of the nations of the Warsaw Pact member states.

I wish you good health, personal happiness, and prosperity.

With deep respect USSR Marshal Viktor Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.
23 September 1987.

NATO Secretary General Elections Examined

LD011405 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1928 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] Moscow, 30 Sep (TASS)—TASS commentator Maksim Knyazkov writes:

Unnamed West German Government representatives today told *Reuter* that, with several months to go before the December session of NATO, the question of Lord Carrington's successor to the post of secretary-general of the North Atlantic alliance was practically settled. According to them, this office is practically guaranteed to Manfred Woerner, the present FRG Defense minister.

Justification for such claims has come from a brief report today from Oslo, where the Norwegian foreign minister announced that last week Kjell Eliassen, Norway's ambassador in Washington, had been summoned to the State Department, where Charles Thomas, deputy assistant secretary of the Bureau of European and Canadian Affairs, politely but firmly told him that although Kaare Willoch, former Norwegian premier, who had been nominated as candidate for the post of NATO secretary-general, was, of course, a "competent person", the United States was nevertheless supporting the candidacy of the head of the West German war department.

Since the voice of the senior of the NATO partners carries special weight, this provides grounds to assume that Woerner's candidacy will also be supported by other major member states of the alliance, virtually ensuring his election.

It is not really any secret why on the banks of the Potomac preference has been given to the chief of the Bundeswehr. In the first place, he is considered to be the "godfather" of the "Euro-SDI" project—the West German twin of the U.S. "Star Wars" program. Evidently Washington figures that Woerner will use this term in the office of NATO political leader to plug his project that is so much to the liking of the United States. Secondly, he is a zealous supporter of first strike nuclear forces, who once even cast doubt on the expediency of the "double-zero option" on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles. "Fortunately," declared the West German minister at the end of last year, "there are still aircraft whose rearming does not come under an agreement on liquidation of all medium-range missiles. Thus, it will still be possible to mount strikes against the Soviet Union from Western European territory."

The Norwegian candidate, on the other hand, for all his conservatism, has urged that the research the United States is carrying out under SDI not go beyond the limits of what is permitted under the Soviet-U.S. ABM treaty which, unconditionally, makes him less attractive in the eyes of the U.S. Administration.

A particular feature of the situation is that this year may see a threat not only to NATO's long-held tradition whereby its secretary-general is elected on the principle of consensus, but also to the very political unity of the partners in the North Atlantic alliance. In the United States, the FRG, and a number of other countries it is expected that for the sake of observing the consensus principle the Norwegian Government will withdraw Willoch's candidacy. However, a Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman today declared that his country is not withdrawing Willoch's candidature. Thus, if Norway continues to maintain this position, then at the next session of the NATO Council acute differences may break out among members of the alliance.

It would appear, however, that the current unprecedented conflict did not arise among the NATO partners because of the personality of the future secretary-general. Its roots are deeper. They lie in the differences of the approach of different NATO countries to major problems of modern times, questions of ensuring peace and security, and the unwillingness of many West European peoples to continue pursuing an unbridled militaristic course.

Mozambique's President Addresses UNGA 1 Oct

LD020554 Moscow TASS in English 0452 GMT
2 Oct 87

[Text] New York October 2 TASS—Joaquim Alberto Chissano, president of Mozambique, referring to the crash of the airplane in South Africa in October 1986 when the late President Samora Machel of Mozambique was killed, said his government was convinced that the radio beacon responsible for it had been deliberately installed and operated with criminal intent. His government would pursue the investigation until the whole truth was revealed. He addressed the United Nations General Assembly Thursday.

Mozambique continued to experience a difficult situation brought about by an undeclared war waged against it by South Africa. It had reached an unprecedented scale. Using the vast financial and technological resources at its disposal, the apartheid regime had resorted to threats, blackmail, economic blockade, sabotage and a campaign of disinformation and calumny against Mozambique, he said. The 1984 Nkomati Agreement, signed by Mozambique and South Africa to establish a climate of peace and good neighbourliness, had not yet fully achieved its purpose, he stated.

South Africa, instead of ceasing aggression against Mozambique, had escalated the infiltration of terrorists into the country and increased military support to them, he said.

The war in southern Africa was a creation of the apartheid regime, he stated. The forces that carried out the massacres were an extension of Pretoria's army. The Front-Line States understood that what was at stake in

Mozambique was the future of the region as a whole. The broad movement of solidarity with Mozambique by member states of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the Nonaligned Movement, and the international community in general, strengthened its determination to fight and to win.

He said it was the assembly's duty to reaffirm its condemnation of South Africa's aggression against Angola and to demand the withdrawal of South African troops. Regarding Namibia, he supported the recent proposals of Angola aimed at bringing an end to South Africa's aggression and occupation of parts of Angolan territory and creating conditions conducive to a negotiated settlement of the issue of Namibia.

Supreme Soviet Greet Moscow Scientific Forum

PM011441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87
Second Edition p 2

[USSR Supreme Soviet greetings message to 11th International Scientific Forum on Power Generation]

[Text] To the participants in the 11th International Scientific Forum on Power Generation

We greet the participants in the 11th International Scientific Forum on Power Generation.

Power generation is now one of the most important sectors both of the world economy as a whole and of individual countries' national economies. Further growth in power generation and consumption will require great efforts from all states.

The uneven distribution of energy sources throughout the world and the exhaustibility of basic energy resources create not only economic but also political problems. Power generation today, by having a great and often adverse impact on the environment, has also created serious ecological problems. The resolution of these problems depends to a large degree on coordinated efforts undertaken by the world community, and by specialists in power generation in particular.

The international scientific forums on power generation, in which prominent scientists, specialists, and public figures from various countries participate, play a significant role in correctly assessing the development of world power generation and in defining ways to resolve present-day power generation tasks.

The development of international cooperation in the power generation sphere is improving mutual understanding among the peoples, is helping to strengthen stability and security throughout the world, and is an important factor in strengthening peace.

The Moscow forum is faced with the noble task of examining long-term paths for the world development of power generation and making a worthy contribution to resolving the important problems facing mankind on the threshold of the next century.

We wish the participants in the 11th International Scientific Forum on Power Generation fruitful work—which will promote the successful resolution of many urgent problems of the present day.

USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

United States & Canada

'Subversive' Green Berets Training for Iran

LD020257 Moscow Television Service in Russian
2039 GMT 1 Oct 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Excerpt] Reports have come in from the FRG today that at U.S. military bases, special subversive groups — known as Green Berets — are being trained for transfer to Iran. One cannot rule out the possibility that this is one of the numerous secret CIA operations recounted in the new book written by Bob Woodward on the CIA's secret wars, which has just come out in the United States. [passage omitted]

PRAVDA Assesses Senate Embargo on Iran

PM011409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[Report by own correspondent V. Gan: "Embargo"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Sep—The U.S. Senate has unanimously decreed that an embargo be imposed on imports of all types of goods from Iran.

The discriminatory measure hits Iranian oil supplies first and foremost. Tehran, as is known, is a major supplier of "Black Gold" to the United States. The embargo also blocks imports of other Iranian goods into the U.S. market to the total value of approximately \$100 million per year.

Although it is widely acknowledged that the anti-Iranian action cannot do any appreciable damage to the country, it is regarded as indicative of the mood in the U.S. Congress, which has yielded to pressure from the Pentagon. To all appearances, the military department has drawn up far-reaching plans geared to establishing U.S. military-political dominance in the strategically important region.

Further Reportage on Bush's European Trip

Commentary on Poland Visit

LD021055 Moscow Television Service in Russian
2005 GMT 30 Sep 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] The Republicans' task would appear much simpler than the Democrats in the upcoming presidential election with Vice President Bush ahead in the popularity stakes of his rivals in the party, in particular former Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Congressman Jack Kemp. Bush's present 9-day trip through Europe — after Poland he arrived in the FRG, from where he will fly directly to Paris — should probably be looked upon

as the beginning of his election campaign. This was evident in the great contrasts in his visit to the Polish People's Republic. On the one hand the visit is facilitating the East-West dialogue. I should note that of all the Republican candidates, only Bush supports unreservedly the Soviet-U.S. accord on scrapping two classes of missiles in Europe. Bush stressed this once more in Warsaw. But on the other hand, making advances towards a particular section of conservative-minded people among the U.S. electorate, the vice president took part in essentially antisocialist actions. I have in mind his meetings with the ringleaders of the notorious Solidarity and participation at an assemblage at one of Warsaw's cathedrals. This allowed a Voice of America commentator to claim cynically that the present U.S. Administration and the Polish people have some sort of common cherished goal. What can this be other than a preelection stunt? Thus the election campaign is gradually taking shape. I think there are still many more surprises in store for us.

Discussions in FRG

LD011343 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1900 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Completing a trip to a number of European countries, U.S. Vice President George Bush held political consultations in Bonn today with FRG leaders on problems of disarmament and arms control. No conclusive communique of any kind was published on their results. Local observers noted that before his trip the White House emissary actively spoke out in favor of an increased contribution by the West Europeans to defense.

During the talks with Bush, Chancellor Helmut Kohl and FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs Hans-Dietrich Genscher welcomed the accord in principle attained between the USSR and the United States on eliminating two classes of missiles, and expressed their support for further steps toward disarmament in various spheres.

The U.S. vice president also met with FRG Minister of Defense Manfred Woerner. According to reports from information agencies, the sides discussed the Persian Gulf situation in particular.

Reagan 'Nostalgia for McCarthyism' Alleged

LD012345 Moscow TASS in English 2217 GMT
1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

The stronger the U.S. public opposes militarism, the more actively it declares for trust and a constructive dialogue with the USSR, the more the powers that be in Washington are tempted to quell these "dangerous" sentiments. To quell—but how? This question breeds nostalgia for the times of McCarthyism, which was clearly manifest also in the interview the U.S. President has just given to the newspaper *The Washington Times*.

"Remember, there was once a Congress in which they had a committee that would investigate even one of their own members if it was believed that that person had Communist involvement or Communist leanings?" Reagan queries and answers himself, without concealing the yearning for the past: "Well, they have done away with those committees. That shows the success of what the Soviets were able to do in this country with making it unfashionable to be anti-Communist"...

Millions of Americans, and not only them, certainly, remember the times of which the President speaks. Those were the years when the crackdown on "dissent" assumed an unprecedented in its scope character, when thousands upon thousands of innocent people were defamed and imprisoned. President Dwight Eisenhower said at one time that in the United States surveillance over Communists was carried out round-the-clock, for seven days a week, 52 weeks a year, quietly and constantly. Communists themselves know it better than all.

Yes, quite a few gloomy pages were written down in the history of America at the times of Joseph McCarthy who is known to have received a well-deserved title of a "Raving Senator". But the White House incumbent mourns in vain that the legacy of the senator, which is so dear to his heart, was allegedly gone together with the elimination of the notorious committee for the investigation of the anti-American activity. Yes, this committee does not exist now, but witch-hunters are at work, imparting their activity a still greater than earlier dimension. By the way, not only Communists but all those who call in question the doctrines of the ruling elite or at least can be suspected of the intention to perpetuate such a "crime" are harassed and persecuted. Back in the 70's, Andrew Young, the then permanent representative of the United States to the United Nations organisation, publicly admitted that there were thousands of political prisoners in the United States. How many of them are languishing in U.S. prisons today? Washington keeps these figures under tight wraps. But it is more than obvious that the number of political prisoners is growing in the United States. Suffice it to recall that numerous participants in the anti-war struggle are currently kept in U.S. prisons alongside fighters against racism such as Leonid Peltier.

The newspaper *Newsday* wrote that during the rule of the Reagan administration the number of "official" permissions issued by the Federal Bureau of Investigation for installing eavesdropping equipment in Americans' apartments and in offices of "unreliable" organisations has almost doubled. To this one should add that, apart from 20,000 FBI agents, more than 5,000 Federal employees of immigration services, over 18,000 employees of the Treasury Department, upwards of 35,000—of the Justice Department and almost 90,000 staffers of military establishments are engaged in exercising police functions, collecting intelligence information and in investigations. The scopes which even McCarthy himself would envy.

As for the President's lamentation that anti-Communism was supposedly made "unfashionable" in the United States, here, too, the President has clearly acted against his conscience. If one is to bear in mind Washington officialdom, something exactly the opposite takes place. When the Republican administration took office, anti-communism, as Reagan put it, was really made fashionable and anti-Communist trumpery and crazy postulates about an "evil empire" became a component of the Washington political rhetoric.

Another point is that the more frequently these postulates are put to use, the less propaganda "gain" they yield, since realization grows among millions of sensible Americans that the image of an "enemy" is built in Washington with the sole purpose of justifying the arms race, the country's total militarization. It is an open secret either that credibility in the administration has been seriously eroded following the "Irangate" scandal. But what relation does the Soviet Union have to all this, one queries.

Not so long ago, Historian R. Griffith wrote that some people were quick in brushing aside McCarthyism as a aberration that passed quickly, a political chimera of the mid-century. But neither view is true. One should regard it as an natural expression of the U.S. policy and a logical, although extraordinary, product of the American political mechanism.

This is what it actually is. It was confirmed yet another time by the U.S. President who, bowing to the ultra right-wing forces in his *Washington Times* interview, displays pronounced nostalgia for the times of McCarthyism at its worst...

China

Further on Anniversary Celebration

Andrianov Commentary

LD020930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1200 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Today is the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the PRC. The birth of this state was the result of a lengthy and stubborn struggle for national and social liberation which the Chinese people waged under the leadership of the CPC. The victory gained in this struggle 38 years ago has opened a new page in the great people's history of many centuries, and allowed it to go down the road of building a socialist society. At the microphone is commentator Boris Andrianov.

[Andrianov] When you return in thought to the events of almost 40 years ago, you involuntarily recall that the Chinese Communists called the victory of the Soviet Union and the forces of progress in World War II a prologue to the victory of the people's revolution in China. It cannot but be noted in turn that the formation of People's China has facilitated the strengthening of the world position of socialism and the wrecking of many imperialist designs and actions in those most difficult postwar years. Recalling this is not just a tribute to the jubilee date; it is called forth by reflections on the future. It can be said the stocks in store for cooperation between the Soviet Union and China are truly enormous. They are great because such cooperation is in the interests of both countries; because what is most dear to our peoples are indivisible—socialism and peace.

In recent years a noticeable improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations has occurred. Our country acts vigorously in a direction which is leading to a complete normalization of relations between the two greatest socialist states. The Soviet Union is ready at any time and at any level to discuss with China in the most serious manner questions on further measures to establish an atmosphere of good-neighborliness.

Soviet people hope that in the not-too-distant future the world's longest state border which divides our country from China will become a line of peace and friendship. It is with great attention and sincere sympathy that the Soviet Union follows the way Chinese working people

are implementing the extensive program for modernizing the country, viewing in prospect the construction of a socialist society worthy of the great people. We are gladdened too by the achievements on this road.

The Soviet and Chinese peoples currently have essentially similar priorities on the acceleration of socioeconomic development. Such an obvious similarity creates the foundation for mutual support and cooperation in the realization of their plans, where it will undoubtedly be to the benefit of both countries. In this connection attention cannot fail to be directed at the fact that there has in recent times been a dynamic development between the two states in trade and economic, scientific and technical, and cultural links. Political consultations are also being held on certain topical international questions. We assign great significance to the fact that in a series of major fundamental international problems the Soviet Union and China take their approach from positions close to each other. The Soviet and Chinese leaders stress that peace is essential in solving the domestic tasks of socialist renewal. Both sides have proclaimed that they will never be the first to use nuclear weapons. We decisively oppose the Star Wars program; China has a similar position. In the struggle against the threat of nuclear war and for disarmament and international security the efforts of the Soviet Union and China travel in one direction.

Much that concerns the situation in the Pacific and Asiatic region and in the world as a whole depends on our two major socialist states.

Youth Group Greetings

OW011321 Moscow International Service in Mandarin
1500 GMT 29 Sep 87

[Text] The Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR has sent a message to the All-China Youth Federation congratulating it on the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

The message says: Comrades, we would like to extend our regards to you and congratulate you and all Chinese youths on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. We wish you further success in your activities to promote the welfare of Chinese and Soviet youths in the interest of world peace.

The Committee of Youth Organizations of the USSR.

Northeast Asia

Japan CP Plenum Proceedings 23 Sep

PM300941 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Sep 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Communist Party of Japan Central Committee Plenum"]

[Text] Tokyo, 23 Sep—The Ninth Communist Party of Japan [JCP] Central Committee Plenum was held at the party headquarters in Tokyo 16-17 September. The plenum was addressed by JCP Central Committee Chairman Kenji Miyamoto and other party leaders. A report on the party's tasks, including the strengthening of its positions, was delivered on the JCP leadership's behalf. The plenum unanimously approved the draft resolution of the 18th JCP Congress opening 25 November this year, the draft partial amendment to the JCP Statutes, and also the procedure for electing delegates to the upcoming party congress.

In the 2 years since the previous congress, the draft resolution of the 18th congress states the JCP has tried to realize the most important task facing mankind—preventing nuclear war and eliminating nuclear weapons. The party has struggled for the creation of a unified international antinuclear front. It has striven to form in Japan an antinuclear government to advocate eliminating nuclear arms and defending the country's three nonnuclear principles, against turning Japan into an arena of nuclear war, for assistance to victims of nuclear bombing raids, and for international solidarity in the struggle against the nuclear threat.

The draft resolution points out since the previous JCP congress the USSR has advanced a specific program for the destruction of nuclear weapons and creating an all-embracing system of international security. The document stresses the significance of the recent meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and T. Fuwa, chairman of the JCP Central Committee Presidium, and also of the December 1984 joint statement by CPSU and JCP delegations that says both parties believe preventing nuclear war, achieving a total ban on nuclear weapons, and eliminating those weapons an urgent, important task for mankind.

Eliminating medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles has become a central feature of international politics, the draft resolution states. Realizing this task would be the first act of real disarmament in history and would have a stimulating effect on the world's antinuclear, peace-loving forces. The draft resolution stresses the JCP will strive to prevent nuclear war and eliminate nuclear arms.

The document examines in detail the internal political situation in Japan, as well as the JCP's tasks of party building and its relations with other parties.

New Japanese COCOM Rules Criticized

OW011305 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT
29 Sep 87

[Dmitriyev commentary]

[Excerpts] According to a TASS dispatch from Tokyo, Eishiro Saito, chairman of the Japan Federation of Economic Organizations [Keidanren], on Monday [28 September] requested the LDP help prevent the development of a situation whereby Japan is unable to fulfill its trade contracts. At the same time, he said, the government should seek the socialist countries' understanding of the trade restrictions imposed against the communist bloc. Commentator Dmitriyev writes as follows:

It may be safe to say the Keidanren chairman's remarks at his meeting with LDP leaders is the first sign of business resistance to the recent measure taken by the Japanese government. In early September, the government won the Diet's approval of a new law that drastically stiffened penalties for violations of COCOM regulations by extending prison terms from 3 to 5 years. Business circles received this government measure with a cool attitude. It may take some time before we will have a clear picture of the damage this measure can incur. As for Toshiba Machine, under the 1-year ban on trade with the communist bloc, the company stands to lose profits amounting to \$37 million. [passage omitted]

According to Japanese press reports, business circles seem to be opposed to the government's argument to launch the anti-Toshiba sanctions. The government may depict Toshiba Machine as the culprit, but the majority of experts and businessmen feel sympathy for Toshiba Machine because of the repressive measures taken against it. Most experts believe the sanctions imposed against Toshiba Machine are a reprisal by the United States, which has been losing to Japanese business in competition.

As a result of the latest incidents in Japan and Europe, distrust in COCOM's role has further mounted. At a Diet session in August, a Japanese government official asked: If a home air-conditioning and heating system is installed on a tank, will it become a strategic item? This question shows the absurdity of the situation. If the answer is "yes," then East-West trade will be unthinkable, using COCOM logic.

As evident from the Toshiba Machine case, the United States is trying to force extreme actions on its allies. How much worth can we attach to the claim that two Toshiba machine-made machine tools exported to the Soviet Union may jeopardize the security of the West as a whole?

In early July *Mainichi Shimbun* wrote in a harsh tone: COCOM is no more than a relic of the cold war. It is no good to aggravate the East-West confrontation by

strengthening the COCOM regulations. European Parliament members seem to approve of this view. According to *Financial Times* of Britain, the European Parliament reportedly intends to call for the dissolution of COCOM. The European countries are dissatisfied with COCOM; they think the United States is using COCOM to forcibly restrict trade with the East. This time, Japanese business circles may also feel they are being sacrificed with this high-handed trade restriction measure of the United States.

Japanese, Taiwanese Fishing Boats Taken
LD011450 Moscow World Service in English
0900 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The Soviet court has ruled to confiscate the Japanese trawler *Narita Maru 35* and the Taiwanese vessel (*Chon Han Wan*). In violation of Soviet marine

laws, the crews of the two vessels were fishing within the 200 mile economic zone of the USSR in the Sea of Okhotsk. It isn't the first case when Taiwan's vessels fish in Soviet territorial waters. Their crews observe neither international law nor rules of fishing. As for the Japanese fishers, this year they have violated bilateral agreements on fishing rules 176 times.

BRIEFS

Japanese Envoy Arrives

Moscow October 1 TASS—Japan's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Toshiaki Muto, arrived in Moscow today. [Text] [*Moscow TASS in English 1756 GMT 1 Oct 87 LD*]

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Further on Gromyko-Kong Korm Talks

PM011323 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87
Second Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Favors National Reconciliation in Cambodia"]

[Text] On 30 September A.A. Gromyko received Kong Korm, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and PRK foreign minister, in the Kremlin.

Cambodia's national reconciliation policy was discussed. This policy is winning authority among broad masses of the people and meeting with growing support from the international public. The minister discussed measures taken by the PRK Government to implement the national reconciliation policy and also his visits to several African states to explain this policy. He conveyed deep gratitude on behalf of the PRK Government to the Soviet Union for supporting the PRK's course.

A.A. Gromyko noted the Soviet Union regards this new, constructive initiative by the Cambodian Government as a substantial PRK contribution to the common struggle of peace-loving forces to eliminate regional conflicts and establish friendly, cooperative relations in the extensive Asia-Pacific region. Soviet people believe implementing this initiative will create favorable conditions for a political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Present-day realities in the Indochinese peninsula will be noted and an accord reached between all genuinely patriotic national forces.

A political solution to the conflict is the sole alternative. The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the stand taken by the Cambodian government. Along with Vietnam and Laos, this country has never ceased its vigorous efforts to find solutions acceptable to all sides involved. The Cambodian problem must be resolved by the Cambodian people themselves, without any outside pressure or interference.

The Soviet Union, along with other interested countries, is prepared to contribute to a political settlement of the situation surrounding Cambodia, in the interests of its people and to strengthen peace and international security. This clear-cut position was elucidated during M.S. Gorbachev's meeting with Heng Samrin this summer.

The Soviet Union regards the PRK's willingness to meet with representatives of the conflicting Cambodian sides, as the PRK Foreign Ministry said recently, as a further demonstration of the PRK Government's good will. The Soviet Union is in solidarity with the PRK Government's appeal to the world public to help organize a meeting of these representatives.

A.A. Gromyko drew the Cambodian minister's attention to how the Soviet people are implementing the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums to restructure all areas of life in our society and to how our country is proposing extensive initiatives in the international arena.

The sides noted the broad, positive response throughout the world to the principled accord reached between the USSR and the United States to eliminate medium-range and shorter-range missiles. This accord will boost talks on the whole range of disarmament problems.

Kong Korm said the PRK warmly welcomes the Soviet peace initiatives and regards them as a new step in the peace offensive. Reducing tension and progressing toward lasting peace and security throughout the world and in individual regions is the Cambodian people's ideal.

The sides expressed their mutual satisfaction with the steady, progressive development of Soviet-Cambodian ties in various areas. They noted their determination to do their utmost to increase the effectiveness of contacts through their parliaments and social organizations.

The conversation proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternal, mutual understanding on all issues discussed.

The conversation was attended by I.A. Rogachev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and Leng Peng Long [name as transliterated], Cambodian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR.

More on PRK Readiness for Talks

Phnom Penh Issues Statement

BK010516 Moscow in Cambodia to Cambodia
1330 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] The PRK Government has expressed readiness to meet with various Cambodian groups in accordance with the proposal of seven Cambodian personalities made at the initiative of Norodom Sihanouk.

In a statement issued in Phnom Penh, it was stressed this proposal agrees with the national reconciliation policy made public by the PRK, based on the desire to resolve in-country problems without outside interference. This proposal also conforms with the spirit of the agreement reached in Ho Chi Minh City by Vietnamese and Indonesian foreign ministers.

Sihanouk Shows 'Goodwill'

BK010855 Moscow in Cambodia to Cambodia
1330 GMT 30 Sep 87

[Text] It has been a month since the PRK Government made public its national reconciliation policy. According to our observer, during this period the significance of this step has become apparent. At the current UN

General Assembly session, the view is the national reconciliation process has already begun in Cambodia. This has raised hopes the Cambodian problem, which is darkening the atmosphere in Southeast Asia, will be resolved.

In declaring its national reconciliation policy, the PRK Government has appealed to all patriotic Cambodians to unite in building a progressive, equal, and just society. The PRK is ready to meet with opposing Cambodian groups and their leaders—with the exception of Pol Pot and his close associates, who have committed crimes against the Cambodian people and belong in the dock. The Vietnamese volunteer forces in Cambodia will be pulled out from Cambodia by 1990.

The PRK Government believes the Cambodian problem can be resolved only by the Cambodian people themselves. The conflicting Cambodian groups must have talks touching upon the interests of each party. The PRK leadership has specified there should be no preconditions for such a dialogue, and no side should force its views on another. This happened once when the exiled Cambodians' circle put forward an 8-point proposal determining the formula of the future government. In such a case, dialogue would be meaningless. It is not enough to start a dialogue when only one side is willing.

What reaction has the PRK Government's appeal for a national reconciliation policy received?

On 18 September, Norodom Sihanouk issued a statement agreeing to take part in talks among various Cambodian parties. As Cambodian leader Hun Sen stated in interviews with reporters, Norodom Sihanouk's attitude on this issue shows goodwill. It is not clear, however, whether Sihanouk is free in his action, as shown in his decision, or whether he will again bow to pressure from war-mongering forces that prefer war to

talks. We have our doubts, because those forces pinning their hopes on a solution to the Cambodian problem through military means block the path to negotiations.

A striking example occurred when these forces tried modifying the agreement already concluded between Vietnam, representing the three Indochinese countries, and Indonesia, representing the ASEAN countries. The agreement was on convening an unofficial meeting of various Cambodian parties to which other parties, such as Vietnam, would be invited later. This agreement offers new possibilities for resolving the Cambodian problem.

This possibility annoys those circles having an influence on some ASEAN delegates. They have carried out maneuvers deliberately to impose conditions they knew Cambodia could not accept. By trying to modify the Vietnam-Indonesia agreement, they cast doubt on the legitimacy of the PRK Government and the legality of the PRK Government participating in talks with Cambodian groups abroad. Some people try to make even the presence of Vietnamese volunteer forces in Cambodia a major issue in the Cambodia problem. Their demand for a total and immediate withdrawal of Vietnamese forces is accompanied by shameless propaganda that Vietnam is threatening neighboring countries. They are active at the UN General Assembly session. Their aim, according to *The Nation's* view, is to exonerate the Pol Pot criminal clique and provide support for the forces leading the armed struggle against Cambodia.

This negative tendency emerges when one discusses the evolution of a solution to the Cambodian situation; however, we predict the deciding factor will be understanding the necessity of achieving national reconciliation, based on political realism and the understanding that talks will win over confrontation caused by external forces.

Near East & South Asia

Iranian Envoy Contrasts U.S., USSR Policies
LD011633 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 1513 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow, Oct (TASS)—Naser Hayrani-Nobari, Iranian ambassador to the USSR, has condemned the dangerous U.S. interventionist policy in the Persian Gulf and in the Near East region in general, and the U.S. violation of the universally recognized international legal norms, including those relating to freedom of shipping.

Speaking at a press conference held in Moscow today, the head of the Iranian diplomatic mission in the Soviet Union called the attack by U.S. helicopters on an Iranian vessel in international waters of the Persian Gulf "a bandit action", and expressed indignation at the insults and torture to which the captured Iranian sailors were subjected. He stressed that the United States, having committed an act of aggression in international waters, must be punished and compensate the damage incurred by Iran. Naser Hayrani-Nobari said the United States must accept full responsibility for the escalation of tension in the Persian Gulf, where, according to him, over the whole 7 years of the Iran-Iraq war the situation has never been as complex as it is now. He pointed out that Iran preserves its right to protect its own sovereignty. The Iranian diplomat spoke in support of the USSR's proposal that all foreign warships should be withdrawn from the Persian Gulf, and reconfirmed that Iran does not reject the Security Council's Resolution 598 and is prepared to be guided by it and its conditions.

The escalation of U.S. military actions in the Gulf zone and Washington's interference in the internal affairs of Afghanistan provide evidence that the United States is not interested in the settlement of conflict situations in the region, the Iranian ambassador to the USSR said in answer to newsmen's questions. The U.S. Administration is using the presence of Soviet servicemen in Afghanistan, he noted, as a pretext for subversive actions against this country. It deliberately hampers the implementation of the intention to return to their homeland the soldiers sent to Afghanistan, which was announced and put into effect by the Soviet Union. For the Islamic Republic of Iran, which borders on Afghanistan, Naser Hayrani-Nobari continued, the U.S. interference in the affairs of this country represents danger. Iran, he said, favors an independent, nonaligned, and stable Afghanistan. The issue of its form of government is resolved by the Afghan people themselves.

Naser Heyrani-Nobari noted a considerable improvement in relations between Iran and the Soviet Union over the last 2 months. He emphasized that this improvement is not linked with the situation in the Persian Gulf, but is a result of the traditions of good-neighborliness.

U.S. Sets Up 'Floating Bases' in Gulf
LD011538 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT
1 Oct 87

[Text] London October 1 TASS—The United States got down to setting up large floating bases in the Persian Gulf to support combat operations by U.S. Armed Forces in international sea lanes. *Reuter reports quoting sources in the Pentagon that at least one large barge off the coast of Bahrain has already been converted into a floating base to support operations by the U.S. naval force composed of patrol boats, minesweepers and army helicopters which escort U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers.*

The United States has amassed in the Persian Gulf area a naval force which is the largest since the Second World War, but does not have reliable on-shore bases there and coastal Arab countries are in no hurry to offer their bases to the Americans.

The U.S. military establishment was forced to admit the fact of the use of commercial ships in the Persian Gulf zone as bases for launching operations by U.S. Armed Forces only after cameramen of a television network succeeded in filming operations by such a base. One more such floating base will be operational shortly, according to the news agency.

A Pentagon spokesman, who asked not to be identified, reported that such barges would provide basing, fuel and maintenance for patrol boats, minesweepers and helicopters. He said they would be protected from air, sea and sub-surface threats and anchored in immediate proximity to the route of the convoys of U.S.-flagged Kuwaiti tankers escorted by U.S. warships. According to *Reuter*, U.S. Navy commandos of the kind which have been used recently to attack an Iranian ship which, as Washington contended, was engaged in sowing mines in international waters, will also be based on such barges actually converted into mobile bridgeheads.

Reelection Congratulations for DRA's Najib
PM011201 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87
Second Edition p 1

[Soviet bodies' message to Afghanistan's Najib on reelection]

[Text] To Comrade Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council

Esteemed Comrade Najib,

Please accept our most sincere congratulations on your election as chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council.

Your election to the post of leader of the supreme organ of DRA state power is evidence of the Afghan's people's great trust, and their approval of the course of national reconciliation and achievement of a political settlement of the Afghan situation.

We wish you, Comrade Najib, new successes in your noble activity as leader of the country to establish the long-awaited peace in Afghanistan, provide prosperity for the Afghan people, and ensure the further strengthening and comprehensive development of the relations of friendship between the USSR and the DRA.

CPSU Central Committee USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

CPSU Aides Received by Ba'th Official

PM011429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87
Second Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Interparty Ties"]

[Text] Damascus, 30 Sep—"A. al-Ahmar, assistant general secretary of Ba'th Party, today received a group of CPSU representatives headed by Y. N. Yelchenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee, which is in Damascus. The group is in the Syrian capital to attend an international symposium "October and World Renewal," celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

During the meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, the sides discussed the relations of friendship and cooperation between the countries and parties and ways of further developing them in the interests of the two countries' peoples.

The group of CPSU representatives was also received today by M. al-Zu'bi, chairman of the Syrian People's Assembly.

Army Paper on YAR National Day, Relations

PM011741 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
26 Sep 87 First Edition p 5

[Colonel F. Kozanchuk article: "Republic On the March. Today is the YAR National Holiday—Revolution Day"]

[Text] This year is a jubilee year in the life of the Yemen Arab Republic [YAR]. On 26 September 1962, 25 years ago, a group of patriotically minded officers in the Yemeni Army overthrew the imam's corrupt regime. The Army's action was supported by other antimonarchic, anti-imperialist forces. The Yemeni patriots unleashed a struggle to establish a republican system in the country. This was the first antifeudal, anti-imperialist revolution on the Arabian Peninsula and was carried out in a country with an extremely underdeveloped

economy, and with universal illiteracy and poverty among the overwhelming proportion of a population rent by tribal disagreements.

Reactionary forces and agents of imperialism, with the support of Saudi Arabia, took up arms against the young republic. They unleashed a civil war which lasted almost 8 years. In the summer of 1970, after an accord on ending military operations was reached in Jeddah, the Yemeni people were able to tackle the resolution of the many difficult problems the Republic inherited from the past.

The Republic's leadership is waging a persistent struggle for the country's economic and social development. In 25 years considerable changes have taken place in the YAR: The level of literacy is rising with nearly 1 million children are receiving secondary or primary education, processing industry enterprises are being created, roads are being constructed, and housing construction is proceeding at a fast pace.

However, there are still many difficulties. As the Yemenis themselves say, the country is making a leap from the "10th to the 20th century." The difficulties are intensified by the consequences of a prolonged drought and the severe earthquake of 1982. Because of the low efficiency of agriculture, typified by the preservation of feudal and tribal survivals, the country has been obliged to import a considerable quantity of food products.

The Republic's leadership sees prospects of overcoming existing difficulties and further developing the country by fulfilling the Third 5-Year Plan (1987-1991). The plan presupposes the priority development of agriculture with the aim of making the country self-sufficient in foodstuffs, and also the strengthening of the industrial base which uses local raw materials. Considerable hopes are pinned on oil extraction, which has begun in the Marib al-Jawf basin, where industrial deposits were discovered 3 years ago.

Great attention is devoted to stepping up political work among the masses, including in the Army. The resolutions and recommendations of the Third YAR General People's Congress—a nationwide political organization embracing 30,000 people—have been directed toward this in particular.

In the sphere of foreign policy the YAR follows the traditions of nonalignment. It favors a comprehensive settlement of the Near Eastern conflict within the framework of an international conference, the immediate cessation of the Iran-Iraq war, the regulation of relations between the conflicting sides, and the transformation of the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean into peace zones.

As for relations between our countries, they have taken shape and are developing on the basis of the commonality or proximity of USSR and YAR positions on topical problems of the struggle for peace, of curbing and

ending the arms race, and of resolving contentious international issues by peaceful means. Yemen was the first Arab country with which the USSR signed a friendship and trade treaty, back in 1928. Subsequently two more friendship treaties were signed, and on 9 October 1984, during the course of an official friendly visit to the USSR by YAR President A.A. Salih, a friendship and cooperation treaty was concluded.

The Soviet Union has and still offers the YAR both political support and aid in economic, cultural, and other spheres. With USSR aid a deep-water seaport was commissioned in 1961 at Hudaydah (in late 1981 Soviet organizations completed work to expand this port) and the Hudaydah-ta'izz highway, a cement plant in Bajil, the "Sardud" agricultural facility, and other amenities have been constructed. The Soviet Union aids the YAR

in training national cadres, including military cadres, developing the health service, and operating the facilities built with Soviet aid, which are the largest enterprises in the state sector.

The Soviet Union's selfless aid and the traditional ties and cooperation between the two countries are highly valued by the Yemeni people and their armed forces. Interest in the Soviet Union, its culture, and its peoples is increasing. A small detail: Russian is studied in the military foreign language institute in Sanaa.

Like all Soviet people, Soviet servicemen congratulate their Yemeni friends on the significant jubilee, and wish the people of the YAR and its armed defenders success on the path of progress.

East Europe

Yazov Greets Hungary's Karpati on Anniversary
PM011319 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
29 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Defense Minister Yazov greetings to Hungary's Karpati on Army anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Colonel General F. Karpati, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic

Esteemed Comrade Minister!

On behalf of the USSR Armed Forces and on my own behalf I cordially congratulate you and all Hungarian servicemen on Hungarian Armed Forces Day.

I express the confidence that the combat friendship and cooperation between our fraternal armies will continue to successfully develop in the interests of the Soviet and Hungarian peoples.

I wish you and the servicemen of the Hungarian People's Army further successes in combat and political training and in strengthening the fraternal friendship and multifaceted cooperation between our countries' armies.

With communist greetings Army General D. Yazov, USSR minister of defense

Hungarian Military Attache Hosts Reception
PM011423 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian
1 Oct 87 First Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Holiday Celebrations"]

[Text] On 29 September Major General L. Varga, military and air attache at the Hungarian Embassy in the Soviet Union, hosted a reception to celebrate Hungarian Armed Forces Day. The reception was attended by Army General V. L. Govorov, USSR deputy defense minister, and generals, admirals, and officers of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Military, naval, and air attaches at the embassies of a number of foreign states in the Soviet Union were among those invited.

J. Barabas, Hungarian charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, was also present.

West Europe

French Press Coverage of USSR Assailed PM011635 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Oct 87 Second Edition p 4

[Own correspondent V. Bolshakov report: "Real Dialogue: Responses to Kremlin Meeting With Representatives of the French Public"]

[Excerpts] Paris, 30 Sep—Yesterday all Parisian television and radio stations carried a newflash on the Kremlin meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and representatives of the French public taking part in the "Initiative-87" group trip organized by the France-USSR Society. The aim of the trip is to get to know more about our country's current problems, restructuring, glasnost, and everything which France describes as "the new revolution in the USSR." [passage omitted]

At the premises of the France-USSR Society on the Rue Boissiere, journalists and society members met with the "Initiative-87" group on the eve of its departure for our country. Many of them asked: Will M.S. Gorbachev be in Moscow at this time, and will he be able to receive the group? Anxiety was discernible in these questions because the French press had made the most of a fabrication launched by West Germany's *Bild* alleging the general secretary was ill. The newspapers of Spain and Sweden also disseminated "sensations" on this score. It was no coincidence the Sovietologists latched onto this theme—a chance had turned up to feed the man in the street with yet another false story, to depict restructuring as though it were a temporary phenomenon without deep roots.

At the meeting with the "Initiative-87" group in the Kremlin, it was pointed out the French press often presents a one-sided caricature of the restructuring process in our country.

Strange as it may seem, the first to react to this criticism was A. Adler, the "Sovietologist" who outdid all his colleagues for unscrupulous behavior by announcing several days ago in the newspaper *Liberation* "the general secretary is seriously ill and of this there can be no doubt." In a commentary on the Kremlin meeting, Adler is trying to protect the honor of his "uniform" and at the same time prove restructuring is seriously ill. Something else is apparent—the sick approach taken by French "Soviet affairs specialists" such as M. Adler to the processes taking place in the USSR. These gentlemen cannot shake off old stereotypes and open their eyes to Soviet reality by removing the dark glasses evidently handed out to "Sovietologists" when they receive their diplomas.

The most serious problems of our country and all mankind were discussed at the meeting with the French guests—the problems of strengthening peace, disarmament, and the prospects of cooperation between countries with different social systems, including between the USSR and France. The French press, which has a weakness for sensationalism and which was represented at the Kremlin meeting by all its correspondents accredited in Moscow, glossed over the contents of M.S. Gorbachev's speech. Only *L'Humanite* gave detailed coverage of the speech.

Many other organs of the press reduced the whole matter to a virtually exclusive meeting held in the Kremlin between the Soviet leader and P. Mauroy, former prime minister in the socialist government, during which the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee allegedly "made it clear that he would vote for the socialists in the elections"—despite the fact Mauroy was just one of several French guests who spoke and that he spoke for only a few minutes at a meeting lasting more than 2 hours. The Moscow correspondent for *Le Matin* sank even lower when he said in his report from Moscow the USSR "does not take the French Communist Party seriously anymore," preferring the socialists. This is simply absurd. R. Leroy, political director of *L'Humanite*, was right when he said in Moscow this sort of interpretation of the Kremlin meeting is "false, feeble, and foolish."

In a few days, the participants in the meeting will go back to France and tell their compatriots the truth about the dialogue in the Kremlin and the problems discussed there. These problems will be the subject of serious discussions in France, including within the highest political circles. The dialogue in the Kremlin will contribute to greater mutual understanding between our two countries and open up new possibilities for cooperation and dialogue in every area of Soviet-French relations.

BRIEFS

TV-Radio Protocol

Moscow September 30 TASS—A protocol on cooperation among the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio (Gosteleradio), the USSR-France and France-USSR Societies in 1987-1988, was signed in Moscow today. Under the protocol, the USSR-France and France-USSR Societies will assist in extending ties between the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio and French radio stations. The protocol provides for swapping radio programs about the life of Soviet and French peoples and on Soviet-French cooperation in the field of culture and science. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 2012 GMT 30 Sep 87 LD]

Protocol on Medicine Signed

Moscow September 30 TASS—The 17th session of the Soviet-French mixed working group on medicine and medical equipment, which was set up under an agreement on cooperation in medicine between the USSR and

France, wound up its work in Moscow. The session discussed the results of the fulfillment of the plan of Soviet-French cooperation in 1986-1987. A joint protocol was signed upon the results of the regular session, which outlined three areas of cooperation: treatment of oncologic and cardio-vascular diseases, and combatting the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS). The session has identified areas of scientific work and concentrated efforts and means in the key directions,

which are its main achievements, Valentin Pokrovskiy, president of the Academy of Medical Sciences, told TASS. Philippe Lazar, general director of France's National Institute of Public Health and Medical Research, stressed that during the talks the sides succeeded in reaching a number of agreements which would enable them to make joint Soviet-French cooperation more effective. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 30 Sep 87 LD]

Latin America & Caribbean

More on Shevardnadze's S. American Visit

Praises Brazilian Agreements

LD011648 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT
1 Oct 87

[Text] Brasilia October 1 TASS—A ceremony of signing an agreement on a long-term program of economic, trade, scientific and technical cooperation and an agreement on cultural cooperation between the USSR and Brazil was held here Wednesday at which Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre, minister of foreign affairs of Brazil, exchanged speeches.

Eduard Shevardnadze pointed out that the documents signed by the two countries were very meaningful. They will give the necessary solidity and soundness to Soviet-Brazilian cooperation. He said that the two countries like the Soviet Union and Brazil with their enormous potentialities and boundless dynamism were capable of doing a great deal for the consolidation of peace, security and cooperation.

Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre said that the visit of the Soviet foreign minister to Brazil would further consolidate constructive cooperation between the two countries based on goodwill and the awareness of the fact that different political systems, as well as economic and social differences cannot and should not become an obstacle for a dialogue. He emphasized the significance of Soviet peace initiatives aimed at curbing the arms race. The Brazilian foreign minister spoke out in favour of a further development of Brazilian-Soviet relations.

Delivers Message to Alfonsin

LD020714 Moscow TASS International Service
in Russian 0545 GMT 2 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 2 Oct (TASS)—E.A. Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR foreign minister, who is here on an official visit, met with R. Alfonsin, president of the Argentine Republic.

E.A. Shevardnadze gave the president a personal message from M. S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which was received with deep gratitude. R. Alfonsin warmly recalled his conversation with M.S. Gorbachev in Moscow in October 1986, which has become a landmark event in bilateral relations. It was noted that the personal contacts established between the Soviet and Argentine leaders play an important role in reinforcing friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the two countries and in expanding cooperation in tackling topical problems of today's world.

During the conversation particular attention was devoted to matters of guaranteeing international peace and security. E.A. Shevardnadze emphasized that the Soviet Union rates highly Argentina's vigorous efforts in the interests of improving the situation in the world, in disarmament—above all, nuclear—and in the nonmilitarization of space. The enterprising actions in this area by the leaders of the group of six states, in which Argentina enjoys deserved influence, meet with complete understanding and support on the part of the USSR.

E.A. Shevardnadze drew President R. Alfonsin's attention to M.S. Gorbachev's article entitled "Reality and the Guarantees for a Secure World," which develops and gives concrete form to the basic principles of the Soviet concept of forming, within the framework of the United Nations and on the basis of its Charter, a comprehensive system of international peace and security. In addition, it was stressed that we visualize the evolution of this system as being the result of joint actions by all states, irrespective of their social and political structures.

Noting the fundamental significance of the Soviet-U.S. accord on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, R. Alfonsin expressed the hope that a breakthrough would be achieved at the talks on banning nuclear weapons tests and limiting strategic offensive arms in conditions of strict adherence to the ABM Treaty.

The sides called for intensified collective efforts aimed at working out a new international economic order, which would be an important constituent element of future comprehensive security system. It was noted that genuine progress in disarmament could become an important source for obtaining the funds necessary for development needs.

It was stated with satisfaction that links between the two countries are assuming an increasingly stable and multifaceted nature; a mutual desire was expressed to expand cooperation and to diversity and rejuvenate its forms on the basis of the principles of equality, reciprocity, respect for each other's interests, and mutual benefit.

The conversation took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

E.A. Shevardnadze visited the National Congress of Argentina, where he met V. Martinez, the country's vice president and president of the Senate, and J. Pugliese, president of the Chamber of Deputies. He also met with J. Caballero, president of the Argentine Supreme Court.

Talks between E.A. Shevardnadze and D. Caputo, Argentine foreign minister, began on 1 October.

Breaks Protocol, Greets Public

PY011901 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1714 GMT
1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (DYN)—Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze broke protocol as he was about to leave Government House. He got out of his car to speak with a group of people who were waiting for him.

Shevardnadze, who was already inside his car, realized that there was a group of people waving at him, so he got out of his car to the amazement of his security personnel.

A woman asked him "to please ask President Alfonsin to build more houses for the retired people," and Shevardnadze, with the aide of an interpreter replied: Yes. He told the woman: "Since we are discussing disarmament, once this is achieved, we will have more money available to build houses."

After this short conversation the Soviet foreign minister greeted the people, got back into his car and headed for the Plaza Hotel.

Unscheduled Public Statement

PY012319 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS
in Spanish 2236 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Buenos Aires, 1 Oct (NA)—Chatting with two women who were accidentally passing by the Palace of Justice Building, Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today stated that his country "is doing everything possible to restore peace and cooperation among nations of the world."

Shevardnadze made this statement upon leaving the Palace of Justice, where he paid a protocol visit to Supreme Court officials.

Shevardnadze arrived at the court at 1650, 10 minutes ahead of schedule, and was immediately taken to the Hall of Ambassadors, where Supreme Court President Jose Severo Caballero welcomed him.

At the end of the 30-minute meeting, instead of boarding the automobile that was waiting for him at the court's entrance on Talcahuano Street, he crossed the street and talked, through an interpreter, to the people who were accidentally there.

Shevardnadze held the unscheduled conversation with two women, whom he told that he thinks "Buenos Aires is a very hospitable city."

He added: "My country is doing everything possible to restore peace and cooperation among all nations of the world, and in this regard, not long ago, we made an important decision," referring to the Soviet disarmament proposal.

The two women also expressed hope for the achievement of peace, and one of them stated: "Although we know that it is very difficult, we are only passing through this life on earth, and we must try to make good." Shevardnadze made a gesture of agreement regarding what the woman had said and stressed: "It is also necessary to distribute wealth equally in order to put an end to hunger and the illnesses that cause so many deaths in the world."

Caputo Views Joint Relations

LD011505 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] The Argentine Government feels profound satisfaction at the level of relations attained with the USSR. In the area of foreign policy, the Argentine and Soviet standpoints coincide on the major problems of today. This was stated by Foreign Minister Caputo of Argentina. He pointed to the special importance of the visit to Argentina by Eduard Amvrosiyevich Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs.

According to Dante Caputo, the visit is a new step in the development of relations between the two states, and is capable of giving them even greater impulse and of stimulating a search for new forms of mutually advantageous cooperation. The joint Soviet-Argentine analysis of topical international problems within the framework allowing both sides to set out their standpoints, the Argentine foreign minister noted, will promote mutual understanding between the two countries and stimulate mutual efforts for the good of both states.

CPSU Jubilee Greetings to Martinique CP

PM291311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Sep 87
Second Edition p 1

[CPSU Central Committee greetings message on Martinique Communist Party Anniversary]

[Text] To the Martinique Communist Party Central Committee:

Dear Comrades!

The CPSU Central Committee sends the Martiniquais Communists ardent fraternal greetings and congratulations on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Martinique Communist Party's formation.

You are celebrating your party's glorious anniversary on the eve of the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution, which paved the way toward mankind's deliverance from national and social oppression, toward a world without wars. The first Marxist study circles, which emerged on Martinique soon after the Russian proletariat's victory, marked the beginning

of the noble and humanitarian movement that led to important social gains by the island's working people and the creation of an independent Martinique Communist Party in 1957.

Your party acts successfully in difficult conditions distinguished by great originality. Invariably upholding Marxist-Leninist internationalist positions on the most important problems of our time, you are firmly defending the vital interests of Martinique's working people

and are making a valuable contribution to the common struggle waged by communists in Latin America and the Caribbean for social progress, peace, and socialism.

We wish you, dear Martiniquais friends, great successes in your selfless activity for the benefit of the Martiniquais people.

Long live the Martinique Communist Party!

CPSU Central Committee

Political & Social

Further on Gorbachev Murmansk Visit

Monchegorsk Visit

PM011351 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 1 Oct 87 Second Edition p 1

[Report by special correspondents A. Kalinichenko and V. Lysenko under the general heading: "Our Restructuring Will Stand the Tests. M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings with the Northern Region's Working People"]

[Excerpts] Monchegorsk—M.S. Gorbachev drove straight to Monchegorsk from the airport. Here, half a century ago, pioneer construction workers laid the foundations of socialism's outpost in the tundra. Yesterday the "Severonikel" Combine, flagship of nonferrous metallurgy, received M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. [passage omitted]

M.S. Gorbachev inquired about the combine's problems and the difficulties which the collective is experiencing today.

The combine has started up an autogenous copper concentrate smelting process in vertical oxygen converters. But, in addition to high technical and economic indicators, the introduction of autogenous processes is promoting a tangible improvement in the ecological situation, as the bulk of harmful discharges are now utilized.

But even today there are more than enough of these discharges. M.S. Gorbachev drew the combine workers' attention to the pernicious role of these discharges and to the great laggardness in resolving the entire package of questions of environmental protection. Today we must not strive for results at any cost, but it seems that precisely this was the case here until recently.

Concluding a conversation on the need to sharply intensify environmental protection, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary said that this is an acute problem not only here but also throughout the country. The time has come to draw up a national program of nature conservation in the Soviet Union for the next 10-15 years. [passage omitted]

When M.S. Gorbachev chatted with workers and specialists of the anode nickel smelting shop, the conversation turned to the human factor. Whereas much of what the collective itself is capable of is being done, many other social questions are still being resolved very badly. The women spoke of the shortage of children's establishments in the city and said that it is difficult to send children to the Black Sea in the summer, as it is very hard to get hold of travel warrants. One of the enterprise veterans shared some sad thoughts. He has worked at the combine for 37 years and would like to be able to settle down to live in the central zone of Russia. Alas, he has

applied to dozens of oblasts, but no one wants to accept a northerner, and he cannot join a housing cooperative. And this when he is prepared to give up his apartment in Monchegorsk.

There are many urgent problems of life in the north, and they must be resolved without delay. M.S. Gorbachev dwelt on one of them. Until recently the wrong policy was being pursued in the organization of leisure, and people could not vacation with their family. Sanatoriums, rest homes, and tourist bases catered for single people, not families. Of course, that is wrong. It is precisely the family as a whole that must be made the center of attention in production, in social life, and on vacation. [passage omitted]

Very different questions of the life of the people of Monchegorsk were raised in numerous conversations with people in enterprise shops, plant areas, and city streets. There was even the following interesting episode. A worker asked M.S. Gorbachev if a shop (he mentioned its number) can be managed by someone who has twice committed grave misdemeanors. The question was unexpected. Someone was quick to call the worker a demagogue. But M.S. Gorbachev asked several questions and advised them not to be hasty, as first it is necessary to investigate everything. Unfortunately, it can happen even today that someone cannot make his truth heard, and he is pushed aside and not heeded. It is necessary to investigate everything carefully...

Chief attention was devoted to the development of restructuring.

While wholeheartedly accepting it and unanimously approving it, people draw attention to its difficult progress and to the fact that difficulties are arising, above all, at local level, in relations with the local leadership. In this connection M.S. Gorbachev said that some people still do not like the fact that the working person is straightening his back and shoulders and becoming equal with some of the leaders. It is still not understood that this must now be in the order of things. Of course, there is no need to draw hasty conclusions. There are many people who want to restructure themselves but are still finding it difficult and need time. Our society must not be disunited but united as a result of restructuring.

One question touched on the subject of the struggle against drunkenness. M.S. Gorbachev said that there will be no deviations from the line the party has taken. The time has come to apply more severe measures to the moonshiner and, perhaps, to punish him with confiscation of property. Then, obviously, there will be fewer lovers of this poison. The person, the family, and society will benefit.

M.S. Gorbachev visited Monchegorsk's trading center.

Meets Crowd in Murmansk

*LD011129 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
0830 GMT 1 Oct 87*

[Excerpts] Our special correspondent reports from Murmansk:

[Correspondent] Today, on 1 October, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev continued to acquaint himself with the Kola land. The first stop this morning was at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin on Lenina Prospekt Street. That is the city's central avenue stretching along the Kola gulf. [passage omitted on Murmansk's architecture and history]

Mikhail Sergeyevich placed flowers at the monument and approached a group of veterans, among them well known city figures and those who defended the Soviet north from the fascist invaders during the war.

[Begin recording] [Gorbachev] I cordially congratulate you, and tonight I will congratulate you again with the great award that I will present.

[Unidentified voice from the crowd] [Words indistinct] Many thanks. Continue leading your party the way you lead it. Well done! You know (?them).

[Gorbachev] This is our party, after all!

[Unidentified speaker] Yes, we are also [words indistinct] and you know them. Do not slacken off. Do it so our men will not drink, so everything will be normal and good, and we live well. Thank you. Thank you. Thank you very much.

[Gorbachev] Thank you. I am going to pay my debt to the Murmansk residents and give you all your awards today. But the main thing is of course, apart from the award presentation, to have a look. This is the polar area. You are holding fast to our frontiers here. The tasks are great here. The nonferrous industry, the mining industry, the fishing industry, the Northern Sea route, the port, and defense—in a word, Murmansk holds state positions of great significance, of great significance. I do like your mood. After all, I can imagine all the problems—urban, social, and others—and the mood is still good here, which means that the people are tough, the people are tough. We will cope with restructuring.

You go to a republic to raise people's spirits and you return with your own spirits lifted! [laughter] But that is the way it is probably meant to be.

[Unidentified speaker] And how do you like our weather?

[Gorbachev] It was beautiful yesterday.

[Unidentified speaker] Yesterday, it was good.

[Gorbachev] And it is good today; nature is interesting, it is interesting. I like nature.

[Unidentified speaker] We have been praying for the weather to be good for you.

[Gorbachev] Good-bye, Good-bye. [applause][end recording]

Holds 'Frank' Discussions

*LD011800 Moscow TASS in English 1701 GMT
1 Oct 87*

[Text] Murmansk October 1 TASS—Topics raised in frank discussions between Mikhail Gorbachev and working people in the Murmansk region range from first real results of the process of renewal started in the Soviet Union since the 27th CPSU Congress, and concerns and thoughts of people developing this northern territory.

The Soviet leader is here in connection with celebrations marking the city's birthday to be observed next Sunday.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee today laid flowers at a monument to Vladimir I. Lenin. He talked with the city's residents, giving special attention to social issues.

Gorbachev toured the city's new housing developments. Blocks of flats of a new series are being built in Murmansk. They envisage maximum convenience with due account for harsh climatic conditions of the north.

Gorbachev was asked during one meeting if a letter sent to his name would get to him. The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee replied that all letters sent by people were under review. The most sophisticated and important ones were reported to the Politburo. Subject reports based on letters were made once or twice a month. The Politburo regularly discussed subjects raised in the letters.

Gorbachev went on board the atomic ice-breaker *Rossiya*, which was being prepared for a voyage into the Arctic. The heads of the vessel's various services described the experience accumulated by Murmansk sailors in extending the terms of Polar navigation, and showed power-generating and navigational equipment.

The atomic-powered *Rossiya* entered into operation a little more than 18 months ago. During the brief period its crew covered more than 84,000 miles in the Arctic, including 73,000 miles through pack ice.

On disembarking, the general secretary was surrounded by port workers. They were interested in prospects for the development of Soviet mechanical engineering. Gorbachev observed that no state in the world could produce everything. Specialization was required. Reciprocal

trade was useful. This ensured the country's advancement. It was important not to make the economy dependent. A serious mistake was made, Gorbachev said, when "at a certain stage we decided to modernize our economy through Western equipment and technology delivered from the West on the basis of agreements.

We lowered attention to our own machine-building. At present, we have given top priority to Soviet machine-building. profound modernization is under way."

The general secretary's working trip, his business meetings with workers in the Soviet north are continuing.

Meetings Continue

LD011522 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1130 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Excerpts] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's meetings with working people of the Murmansk Oblast are continuing. [passage omitted] Comrade Gorbachev continued a visit to the town. We are going over to our special correspondents in Murmansk.

[Correspondent] [passage omitted on Murmansk's housing construction, new buildings, new housing estate]

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is now talking with inhabitants of the 401st microrayon which is practically completed. Builders of the town, architects, and representatives of the local authorities have arrived here for the meeting.

(Igor Aleksandrovich Nerush), chief of the Construction and Architecture Administration of the Murmansk Oblast Executive Committee, explains:

[(Nerush)] [passage omitted generalizing on construction plan] We have been careful to take into account the specific features of northern conditions as much as possible.

[Gorbachev] And what are these specific features?

[(Nerush)] Well, first of all, on this territory in particular quite strong winds blow. We have very complex geological and soil conditions; it is rock. This is practically a true tundra zone, and the conditions of life cannot, of course, be like those in the central zone. We certainly are taking care to take this into account in designing housing estates and directly in the planning and composition. Literally, in a few days a new general plan of Murmansk up to the year 2010 will be approved by the RSFSR council of ministers. Three quite large rayons are planned. These are the central rayon...

[Gorbachev, interrupting] One cannot get there...

[(Nerush, interrupting)] There are several sections where one can, but unfortunately ...

[Gorbachev] (?And mainly) this is, you understand, the Kola Gulf—such great natural wealth—(you have transformed it), all the approach roads, depots. I have already driven past, and we have seen it. It is necessary to take a look, now when the town has been formed to a considerable extent, at what must be done to develop more, what must be done next, especially about public utilities and so on. All the same, a gulf is a gulf.

[Correspondent] Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is now talking with inhabitants of the Vostochnyy Microrayon.

[Gorbachev] In principle, probably, the housing question will be solved, but it (?is always 'will be'). At present put it like this: the ratio of residential floor space to the actual living space should be different, although we are building tens of millions [unit of measure not identified] every year. We are rebuilding the whole country, the whole country, as far as housing is concerned, the whole country.

We are now studying the question of prices, and I even intend to raise it today in my Murmansk speech. It worries everyone.

Our people have become accustomed—the changes in prices for basic produce, meat, and milk took place in 1961 and 1962; and some others, such as the price of groats and a lot else besides have remained unchanged since 1951 and 1952; they have remained unchanged for 30 years.

Well, what is taking place now? The state pays the kolkhoz R4.80 per kilogram of meat; the same is the case with milk and so forth. Now, this year, the state buys milk from the kolkhoz at one price, but it sells it, as it were, at a loss to the state and subsidizes it in the amount of R57 billion. No one knows or values this.

So, this is what it ends up with: that a pair of ladies' shoes costs R120, particularly if they have been imported, while a kilogram of meat, veal is R2-R1.90. This means that a pair of shoes is equivalent to eating meat for a year. I ask, what kind of a relationship is that? What disrespect for the peasant's toil!

[Unidentified] Yes.

[Another unidentified voice] Medical products.

[Gorbachev] Just look at what is happening in the schools: every trash can is full of rolls, kids play football with them, this is what things have come to. Why save, these are just kopecks.

[Unidentified voice] In our village they do not kick them. The village is [word indistinct].

[Gorbachev] That is why, of course, one must think a bit. Why save bread, why refrain from wasting it, why bother—whole poultry carcasses, you know, of turkeys,

can be found in Moscow dumps, everything is going, whatever you want. If it gets moldy, throw it away, bravo—you lose nothing, what have you lost—kopecks, kopecks!

That is why this very question worries us a lot. Bread. We took down the price, and I have it here. I studied this question and thought how am I to talk about this subject in Murmansk—this is currently a worrying theme—so that it is correctly understood. But I decided to be brief, for the sake of the substance, so that people know; but the details are as follows: In our country the meat, milk, eggs and particularly bread prices are cheaper at least 3 and 1/2 times and, in the main bread is 4, 5, or 5 and 1/2 times that in the United States, in Great Britain, in Hungary, and so on. The United States sells grain, it has surpluses, and we even buy more.

Incidentally, this too: we produce a great deal of bread, but again, not in a cost-conscious way, it is used for fodder, even for that. Approximately between 3-5 million tonnes of bread is used to feed cattle, bread that has already been baked. So that is the way the bread goes, that is the way.

That is why something must be thought up, all things considered. This is because prices ought to take into account the value of real work. It is better to go and set a real price and have the whole increase, whatever it is worth, included in everyone's wages.

So that the standard of living would not fall this all must be done. This was done in the past: do you remember the time when special bread supplements were distributed?

But I think that when the price for a kilo of meat reaches R4 or something (?that's arbitrary,). I do not know... that's doubling it, after all, so everything must be thought over carefully. One thing should be clear: That we consider the issues, especially those which affect the entire people and the actual everyday life. We cannot just sit in our studies for some time, and then hit the whole country with the news, so to speak. Everything should be discussed, everything discussed. That is why we will be very careful.

Or just look, there is a coal shortage which is unprofitable, engineering is unprofitable. How can that happen, if everything hangs on power engineering? Everything stops, if there is no power engineering. Coal is unprofitable. What is interesting here, I have not yet told you the main thing: how the meat and milk are subsidies distributed. They do not work according to the principle of social justice. They do not reach big families with low incomes. Why? Because they consume less meat. What is happening is that we subsidize a person who earns more, can buy more; he is receiving the subsidy. That is why it is necessary to think it over.

Speech at Award Ceremony

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[Speech by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at presentation of Order of Lenin and Gold Medal in Murmansk—live]

[Text] Dear comrades, I have travelled here to meet you in order to get to know the life of the Soviet polar region, to learn of your affairs and concerns first hand, but above all to fulfil a mission of honor for the CPSU Central Committee and of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium to present a high decoration of the motherland to the Hero City of Murmansk.

Murmansk is a peer of October. The glorious history of Murmansk is reflected clearly, like two peas in a pod, in the fate of our country. Soviet power was proclaimed here on the 2d day after the armed rebellion of Petrograd. Today we recall those days; we are inspired by the heroism and the self-sacrifice shown in those legendary days, those legendary years, by the working people of the extreme north.

In the difficult period of the Civil War, when the very existence of the Soviet Republic was at stake, the workers of Murmansk, together with the revolutionary soldiers and sailors, courageously fought against the interventionists and the White Guards: they did not permit the Kola Peninsula to be turned into a beachhead for an offensive on Red Petrograd.

In the years of the first 5-year plans, large-scale construction unfolded in line with the industrialization plans. The Great Patriotic War proved a severe test for the inhabitants of the city, just as for all Soviet people. The defense of the Soviet polar region lasted for 40 months. The plans of the German fascist command to seize Murmansk fell through. The city not only withstood, but paralyzed the striking force of the foe, and firmly and reliably held the state border. Communists and members of the Komsomol were the first to take up arms. The troops of the Karelian front, among which the Murmansk polar division was formed and was active, played a decisive part in smashing the mountain infantry regiments of the fascists on the Zapadnaya Litsa river. Marines and partisan detachments carried out crippling forays against the rear of the opponent. Women and juveniles manned the machines at enterprises, taking the place of the men battling at the front. Murmansk fishermen caught fish under enemy fire.

During the years of the war, Murmansk was a major port of the cooperation between the countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition. During this time Murmansk again saw people in U.S. and British military uniforms, but in a quite different capacity than 20 years before—this time as allies.

We have not forgotten and will never forget how the allied convoys, breaking through the Hitlerite blockade, came here with arms and equipment for the Soviet Army. The valor of Soviet, British and U.S. sailors who safeguarded their passage was and will remain a shining example of cooperation between our peoples during World War II.

The events of those years fire us with the passionate truth of selfless heroism. Here on the Kola bridgehead, in the harsh conditions of the extreme north, the mighty strength of spirit of Soviet servicemen and of those employed in the rear was manifested. The deep feeling of civic responsibility for the fate of the socialist homeland gave the residents of Murmansk the strength to go beyond the threshold of human possibility. The patriots of the Fatherland will never be forgotten. The former valley of death will live on in the memory of the people as the valley of glory.

The heroic nature of the defenders of Murmansk absorbed into itself the bravery and valor and the whole experience of life of many generations of northerners, starting with the first Russian coastal inhabitants. Let me just mention that in the Murmansk area, carrying out the difficult trade of fisherman, the young abilities of Mikhail Vasilyevich Lomonosov, great son of the Russian soil, brilliant scientist and ardent patriot, came to maturity. The men of Pugachev's army [Pugachev was an 18th century Russian rebel] were deported for ever to here, the Kola peninsula. During the years of Tsarist autocracy the families of many revolutionaries in political exile remained here as permanent residents.

The October Revolution opened a new page in the life of the region and created favorable conditions for the use of its natural resources. Inspired by the ideas of social progress the people energetically set about great transformations on the path of socialist construction. Murmansk is now one of the largest ports in the USSR. It has become the base for the development of the Arctic, the laying of the Northern sea route, and the study of the use of the resources of the Kola peninsula and the seas surrounding it. New towns have sprung up in the oblast. A number of major scientific institutions and industrial plants, such as for example the Severonikel combine, the Apatit association, and a number of others have been built. The Red Banner Northern Fleet serves here. The main base of our atomic icebreakers is here. Murmansk fishermen made a substantial contribution toward increasing the country's food resources. The feats of arms and labor of the oblast and town have been marked with high awards.

Murmansk is a town with an historic past and a great future, a town of glorious revolutionary traditions and labor triumphs in the present day. It has been, is today, and we are sure it will continue to be a reliable outpost of

the country in the Arctic. [applause] Allow me, dear comrades, to fulfil the commission given to me and bestow the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal on Murmansk.

The decree of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium on this matter:

For bravery and steadfastness displayed in the defense of Murmansk by the working people of the town and the servicemen of the Soviet Army and the Navy in the years of the Great Patriotic War, the honorary title of Hero City with the award of the Order of Lenin and the Gold Star Medal has been conferred on Murmansk. Kuznetsov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Menteshashvili, secretary 1st of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers, I warmly congratulate you, participants in the ceremonial assembly, and congratulate all inhabitants of the city and oblast, soldiers of the local garrison and sailors of the Northern Fleet on the high and well-deserved award of the motherland, and the bestowal upon the city of Murmansk of the honorary title: Hero City. [applause]

Our heartfelt gratitude and appreciation to participants in the Great Patriotic War, former frontline soldiers, partisans and those working at the rear. Good health and creative strength to you, glorious veterans of the war and labor! [applause]

It is a high honor to be a citizen of a Hero City. To live in a Hero City is above all, I think, to be clearly aware of what form of responsibility lies on your shoulders for affairs and order, not only in the city, but in the whole country. To be a citizen in the highest sense of that word is to be an example of high patriotism, genuine service to the interests of the people, and faithfulness of the cause of socialism. To live and work in a Hero City means not only to develop production, and not only to construct high-rise buildings, but also a new type of social relations: To struggle against shortcomings, to overcome inertia and to be a pioneer of all the new and progressive things being brought forth by the days of restructuring [perestroika], renewal, democratization and glasnost. To be an inhabitant of a Hero City means, in a word, to lift higher and higher everywhere and in every respect its honor and glory, and the honor and glory of every enterprise, institution and labor collective. Here you have somebody on whom to lean: There are a number of collectives in the economy of Murmansk Oblast which are noted for their skill at working; there are hundreds of real masters of their trade who approach work with a full sense of responsibility and with all their heart, who make active use of everything which the new phenomena in the life of the country are ushering in.

Among those who display high examples of labor and social activity are: construction team leader and winner of the State Prize (Semen Konstantinovich Shitov); locomotive depot engine driver and honored railway

worker (Boris Vasiliyevich Kozlov); worker at the Murmansk fish combine, RSFSR Supreme Soviet deputy (Antonina Alekseyevna Milguzova); hero of socialist labor and honored doctor of the Russian Federation (Petr Andreyevich Boyandin); honored schoolteacher of the Russian Federation (Zinaida Ivanovna Dmitriyeva); delegates of the 27th party congress—pipe-layer of the Murmansk shipyard (Yuriy Georgiyevich Baskakov); trawler fleet captain (Nikolay Ivanovich Vudskalov); and many, many others. I cordially congratulate you comrades on your successes. I congratulate all leading workers and innovators and the restless, daring and questing people! [applause]

These days I have had several meetings and conversations with working people. They were business-like, open. We talked about restructuring, about successes and difficulties, about problems and ways to solve these problems. We spoke about our current business and work with a view to the future.

It is very important for me and for the Central Committee Politburo to repeatedly assure ourselves that Soviet people understand the necessity and urgency of the changes under way. The spirit of renewal is showing through in the life of your city more and more clearly. This is most important.

Our meeting is taking place on the eve of a great national holiday—the jubilee of the October Socialist Revolution. In the seven decades we have traveled a far from simple, but truly heroic path. The Soviet people have proved to be up to the job of carrying out the gigantic tasks of the reconstruction of society on new socialist principles. The creation of a mighty power—our common home, living and working together, our home in which there are dozens of nations and ethnic groups—this is the outstanding result of the work and struggle of all the generations of Soviet people. [applause]

We are proud of the accomplishments of our revolution, which is called great for good reason. But that compels us all the more to see the problems that have accumulated in society, and to realize the new demands that life dictates. The high responsibility of the party for the destiny of the people, for the destiny of socialism, has led to the conclusion that there is a need for restructuring and for the social and economic acceleration of the country's development. We now have to do a great deal simultaneously, as we make up for the time lost during recent decades. But we are obliged to do all that. We cannot evade that work. No one will do it for us. I want to say—in a considerably fuller and deeper way than was the case in the days of the April Plenum of the Central Committee in 1985, and even of the 27th CPSU Congress. In the just over 2 years that have elapsed since the April plenum, the principal directions of work in the political, economic and social spheres have been determined, thus opening wide the road to change. We now

understand more clearly that, if our designs and plans are to become a reality, we must all put in a bit of solid work, and in a joint effort restructure a great deal in our society.

Today we are dissatisfied with the housing situation, the quantity and quality of goods and services, the functioning of the social sphere, the working of state and economic organizations, and so on. These questions have been the main ones here too, during the meetings on Murmansk soil. But then, all that is connected without work—with the attitude we adopt toward doing things. So, if the situation in society is to change, in the way we want, we ourselves must change and become different.

We now know that restructuring affects each one of us—each one, everyone without exception—and that it involves certain difficulties.

Not so long ago, we were saying that a new policy was needed and that new decisions and bold approaches were called for.

Now we have such a policy. All spheres of life are today embraced by new ideas, plans embodied in specific decisions. In that way a new moral, ethical atmosphere is also being created, without which it is impossible to undertake profound transformations. We are all learning now, we are all going through the great school of life. We are going through the school of truth and glasnost. We are going through the school of responsibility and discipline. We are going through the school of expanding democracy. We are going through the school of internationalism and patriotism.

The first results of restructuring are most palpable in the political climate of our society. Now it is already possible to assert that a new way of thinking is emerging step by step, in the struggle of opinions, sometimes in heated confrontations and arguments, a new thing in people's behavior. I would put it thus: Man's social well-being is steadily improving. I have especially sensed that during these days with you, on Murmansk soil. After all, one of the most noble tasks of restructuring indeed consists of elevating the working man, raising his standing and dignity, opening up his skills and talents. That is the lofty aim and sense of socialism.

The working people have learned what powerful means of renewal and restructuring are glasnost, criticism of shortcomings, and democratization. They are expecting a change in the conditions of their lives for restructuring. For that purpose the CPSU Central Committee and the government, understanding well that the implementation of the restructuring program will take up quite a lot of time, and will require enormous work, are taking trouble to ensure that already in the immediate future, in the course of restructuring, vitally important issues for the people are resolved.

At the June Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee we gave prominence to such tasks as the provision of food, housing and consumer goods. What have we succeeded in doing in the first stage of the implementation of the social program drafted by the party? In the last 2 years the population's monetary income has increased by approximately R16 billion in Terms of annual average. Wages for doctors and teachers, grants for those studying in technical colleges and students have been increased. Pensions for some categories of working people have been increased.

In the sphere of food, the average annual indicators for the same period for meat production increased by almost 2 million tonnes; milk, by 8 and 1/2 million tonnes; and eggs, by more than 7 billion.

The harvests of grain, sugar beet, and a number of other crops are increasing. On this basis, changes for the better in the consumption of food products are taking place. They are more significant in those oblasts and republics where the kolkhozes and sovkhozes work better, and where the potential of the private subsidiary plots is utilized skilfully.

Now, after all, the principle is in operation that each republic or oblast has firm targets for the 5-year plan, for contributing to the union republic funds, while everything that is left over remains at its disposal for local provision.

For this reason, everything which is added over these years to the plan which has been mapped out—all this will remain and will go toward providing local needs. In this way, not only a kolkhoz or sovkhoz of a labor collective receives an incentive, but every rayon, every oblast and republic also.

The scale of house construction has also increased. Last year, 6.8 million square meters more housing were built than in 1985 from all sources. For January-August of the current year, from state funding alone, 6.7 million square meters more housing were handed over compared with the corresponding period last year. Investment in the construction of schools and children's preschool establishments clubs and houses of culture, hospitals and clinics, and sporting establishments has been significantly increased.

Although, for the time being it is slow and difficult, the situation with regard to the production of consumer goods is starting to change. Services for the population are expanding. All branches of the national economy are developing their contribution to the creation of consumer products and services. Yet—let's speak plainly—this matter is proceeding with great difficulties, and far from everyone has yet understood that no one can stand on the sidelines in resolving this most important state task.

Last year, given a reduction in the sale alcoholic drinks by R10.7 billion, the overall merchandise turnover rose by almost R8 billion. This means we coped with making up for a considerable part of a loss of income from the sale of alcohol; but we are still not meeting the increased purchasing demands of the population in the necessary volume. Despite the fact that the revenue from the sale of alcohol was smaller than in the preceding years, trade turnover grew compared with the same period of last year by R5.8 billion over the 8 months of the current year. So, changes for the better do exist, although if one is to assess the situation on the consumer market as a whole, one has to say openly: For the time being we are still very far from a radical turn-round in this sphere. Efforts must not be slackened, neither in the center, nor in the localities. On the contrary, they have to be stepped up, especially where quality is concerned, where quality and range are concerned.

The Soviet people warmly support the State policy aimed at improving people's health. The Basic Guidelines for the Development of Health Care in the Country, a document of a great social and humanist significance, has now been submitted for nationwide discussion. This is one of our most major national programs. Huge resources will be directed to its implementation. I will say directly: We are prepared invest additionally in health care and equally in the sphere of education—a maximum part of that which we will produce above plan. Already additional financial resources of R5.6 billion for the urgent needs of health care for the remaining 3 years of the 5-year plan have been sought.

Comrades, in a word, our long-range plans and the plans for the nearest future in the social sphere are highly crucial. Our approach is clear: More care for people, more consideration for their work and life. But these plans are directly linked with the acceleration of economic development, with the improvement of the work of each enterprise, sovkhoz and kolkhoz, construction site, scientific institution, laboratory, design bureau etc. This means that for us the economy is the main field of the restructuring. Recently we have stepped up work in industry, agricultural sector and capital construction. But alongside certain changes for the better there is also some lagging primarily in machine building, and in the chemical and light industries. This worries us. We are particularly worried by the situation in machine building, where in depth modernization is under way and we must, without fail, overcome the difficulties which have arisen and ensure success.

Thus, changes are taking place in our economy, but no decisive turnaround has yet occurred. It would be difficult and irresponsible to consider that such vast aims could be achieved in just 2 or 3 years and that a radical turnaround would occur in resolving these truly revolutionary work is still ahead of us. People often ask: What has to be done? Answering this question I'll put it this way: In the first phase we had to investigate the state of affairs in the economy, in its individual sectors and

regions, and determine what we should begin with, and carry out the necessary structural improvements, change the capital investment policy and determine the priorities. But, of course we had to decide how we would proceed further in the national economy—what forms of management, what sort of mechanism of economic management do we need now, what new approaches ought we to be applying now, what incentives should we be bringing forth in order to encourage the initiative of labor, production, scientific and design collectives. This work has been largely completed and we have adopted the appropriate documents. They were approved by the June plenum of the party's Central Committee, the main one among them the Law on the Socialist Enterprises.

Now the next phase has arrived. Everything that has been decided must be implemented, so that practical deeds follow our decisions and, what is more, fully in accordance with what we decided. This work has to be begun, comrades—if this has not been done already, by putting things in order and strengthening discipline and responsibility by increasing firmly the responsibility of each person for the conscientious fulfilment of his direct duties in all production collectives—this is the starting point for each and every one of us. Doing one's own job conscientiously—this is the simple answer for all of us, whatever the post one occupies and wherever one works in our society. The fact that these problems were not resolved—as far as order and good organization are concerned—cost society dearly in the past and this is all the more inadmissible at the moment.

We were talking yesterday, during the meetings in Murmansk, it was at the Severonikel combine I think, and the young workers said, correctly, that we all got thoroughly slack and therefore it is necessary to put things in order at the top, as well as in the republics and oblasts, and put things in order in the labor collectives, everywhere comrades, everywhere. This is all inadmissible now when we are carrying out a radical reform in our economy, when we have to work in a new fashion and when initiative and independence, and great responsibility are required to resolve scientific and technical, technological and organizational tasks, and when the introduction of new methods of economic management are required.

Hence the first and very important task of all labor collectives: To decisively introduce order and good organization, to strengthen discipline and develop the working people's initiative. The first violin must be played here by our leading cadres and party organizations. So far many of them have been referring upwards by thinking: Let them continue to sort things out there, at the top. By the way, references to the upper echelons were used very widely by many party bodies and leading officials in order to justify their inactivity, passivity. This in particular was the case when the working people, as the saying goes, the working people were breathing down their necks, requiring them to take specific steps with regard to restructuring, altering the state of affairs, resolving the

growing problems in each labor collective, in some particular town or rayon. The decisions made cut the ground from under the feet of such officials. The near future will already quickly make clear a great many things and will show, first of all, who is worth what.

Now, one must work. All political directives are present. The decisions have been made. The tasks have been set. Everyone must act. Now it will be made clear who is worth what. In a word, those who were still waiting in their trenches must abandon these trenches without delay and go over onto the offensive: Against shortcomings, neglect, against lagging behind.

We count especially on the initiative and involvement, the adherence to principle, of the working people. We pose the question as follows, and the economic bodies, our leading cadres and party organizations must think in those terms: the working people have a part to play in everything. This is their country, this is their system, this is their society: They are in charge. The party organizations and cadres are at the service of the people, and the Party is entirely at the service of the people—not the other way round. [applause]

Members of labor collectives must feel and act in production—and I want to say this once more—like true masters. Any attempts, from whomsoever they might come to impede the implementation of this right and the manifestation of the working people's initiative must be decisively stopped. Everything which is directed at improving affairs, eliminating everything which hinders movement forward, introducing new methods of management and all innovations, and attaining scientific and technical progress—all this is not only right, but also vitally necessary for our society. To involve all working people in the real process of bringing about order and organization at enterprises, and of directing productive and public life in labor collectives—this is the meaning of the decisions of the January and June CPSU Central Committee Plenums. It is the chief idea in the Law on Socialist Enterprise, too.

Therefore, comrades, I want to say this: Don't wait any more for instructions from above. You know the political regulations and appropriate legal documents have been adopted; now it is necessary to act and develop initiative from below. Leaders of party organizations must do everything to ensure that this process will develop and strengthen more quickly.

Do you know what pleasant impression regarding this subject I am taking away from my visit to Murmansk Oblast and my conversations? It is that the initiative of the people and their desire to be real masters can already be felt. As Vladimir Nikolayevich Ptitsyn [oblast first secretary] told me in our conversation, if we can talk about generalizing the present situation in the oblast, then we must say straight out that the working people are now putting solid pressure on the cadres and the party

organizations in a good way, in the way of (?intensification). [applause] If anyone is frightened by this in economic and local soviet bodies and party organizations, it is because they are unaccustomed to it. That is the way it should be under socialism. Time will pass, and you yourselves will seek ways of attracting the collective's attention to any issue and of solving any issue with the participation of the whole collective. This is the main means, and if a true alliance comes about here between our leading cadres and party organizations and labor collectives, it will be a decisive force.

Technology is important, and if it is not present there will be nothing. The leading participants are the people, and the main resource for harnessing this force is democracy, stimuli, new management methods. This is what the January and June CPSU Central Committee Plenums provide.

I particularly want to say the following. It is very important to become well familiarized with everything that pertains to the Law on Enterprise, financial autonomy, team contracting—with everything we call the new economic mechanism. Comrades, this is not all that simple. I recall 1986 when we were preparing for the first stage of the introduction of the state acceptance service. Some people viewed this seriously, others arrogantly. With the former, things have gone well as from the start of the present year, even though not without difficulty. As for the latter, they are becoming feverishly frantic, so much so that some people have still not got rid of this fever. But one must not back down, comrades, must one?

We visited the port today and the dockers have been saying to us: They have sent two or three loaders—or unloaders, I think [voice from audience corrects Gorbachev: "loaders"] loaders—but they are not working. Why? Because the quality is low. This is only one example. You take a television set. After a few days or hours the set becomes faulty. A tractor reaches a kolkhoz, or a combine harvester reaches the countryside and another month is needed to bring them up to operating condition. So can we give up quality and the state acceptance service, comrades? There would be no point. Why do we turn up and give up our working time and strength? Or raw materials, energy—we give away everything. In the end all this turns into such an end product. I do not want to blacken everything. Lots of things are done well in the country: Take defense. Here we are not lagging behind in anything. This means that we know how to work. But there the factory inspectors work in such a way that everyone is under pressure—workers, designers, engineers and economic planners alike. This is how the state acceptance service should work. That is when we will get the equipment and the goods we want.

If we don't have this, what are we going to need money for, what are we going to buy with it? We ought to think about it. Why do we go every morning to our place of work? For the sake of what? That is what all of us here, our whole society should think about.

We cannot go back on the state acceptance system. I must have said so a dozen times on behalf of the Central Committee, and expressed profound gratitude to the working class for their understanding, their class understanding of the fact that we cannot go back on the line of improving quality. The working class here has shown us enormous support in this respect, while some of the economic leaders have lost their head, in fact, lost their head. So this experience of the introduction of the state acceptance system and the work of our enterprises in the conditions of the state acceptance system should be studied thoroughly, and proper lessons learned from it lest we find ourselves in such a situation from 1 January 1988, when 60 percent of our economy gets transferred to the principles of financial autonomy, self-financing and self-support. That is a matter even more serious than the state acceptance system. Just as is the case with the state acceptance system, we cannot go back on the issues of implementing financial autonomy, self-financing and self-support. To put it in general terms, we cannot retreat from what we are starting. We have begun the struggle against drunkenness. We cannot retreat from it. Even so, there are many who are unhappy. Things said in queues about this nuisance and addressed to the government do indeed reach us. We know about it. They remember us there, as the Ukrainians say, without malice but in subdued tones. It doesn't matter. We have foreseen it. But the main mass of the people are in favor of such a line. Moreover they are anxious that we should not go back, while here and there locally they cannot stand this pressure. We cannot go back on it. Whatever we set out to do we cannot go back on it. If we falter, if we start going back, that will be it: Our restructuring front will fall apart; restructuring will be disorganized.

If financial autonomy is implemented, if the situation at enterprises changes, the whole economy will move ahead. The end results too will be different. That, comrades, means that new opportunities will also open up for the solution of the whole complex of social problems. We don't need the tonnes of oil and the cubic meters of gas, of ore for their own sake. We don't need the cubic meters of timber and the tonnes of pig iron, steel and so on for their own sake. We need them so that in the end we have a higher national income, which we could use for improving every walk of life of our society, of our people.

By the way, we have many tonnes even now. But we expend on one unit of national income one-and-a-half to two times more energy and material resources than the developed countries. It turns out that with these resources which we have today, by using them correctly, based on new technologies, based on the achievements of scientific and technical progress we could have one-and-a-half, maybe twice, the national income. What enormous possibilities! How our wealth has corrupted us all! I have already spoken about this before, and I am repeating it, and I will continue to repeat it, because that's how it is. We are rolling in resources! It's shocking the kind of attitude we have got ourselves into! We can already feel what it's leading to!

This is a right holiday discussion I've given you, isn't it! [laughter] But this is the Lenin style! [applause]

But if we are to talk about financial autonomy, then, you know, work according to financial autonomy will be paid and given incentives in the appropriate fashion. This must also be remembered. For financial autonomy, to speak simply, in simple language, without using political economy categories and terms, boils down to one simple thing: It's encouraging good work and an appropriate assessment for poor work. That's it! That's your whole financial autonomy for you!

I'm deliberately now not going deep, not going into the economic sense of financial autonomy. But insofar as financial autonomy establishes a direct dependence of the working people's income—and that means their situation and welfare—upon final results of production, this leaves one very acute problem. What I'm talking about is that, naturally, in the conditions of financial autonomy, working people, the workers' collectives, the labor collective, have an extremely great interest in seeing to it that teams, production areas, workshops, technical services, and individual enterprise, taken as a whole, should be headed by competent, modern and capable workers to whom the work collective can entrust its future, and on whom it can rely. That means, the preparations for working under the conditions of financial autonomy include a discussion and resolution of personnel questions. Everything must be done in the way the times require and as the workers decide, democratically.

At this difficult transitional stage enterprises should be helped by the headquarters of industries, economic and union departments. For them now that is the major task. During these 2 days on Murmansk soil I have heard with concern many complaints addressed to ministries, above all, in connection with the fact that they are delaying bringing new economic standards to enterprises. But without that it is impossible to expand training and the transfer to financial autonomy.

I want to emphasize once more that it is necessary to prepare for work under the new conditions in all seriousness, understanding that this affects millions of people. This affects the most important and decisive sphere of our society—the economy. The experience we have accumulated in a little over 2 years, in all industries, concerning the use of new management methods, new approaches, new forms of organizing production, the experience which has been gained during discussion by all the people of the law on socialist enterprises convinces us that we are on the right path. In spite of the difficulties at the start, this is a very promising business for all of us, comrades, for the whole of our society, for the cause of socialism. We must do—we must resolve all the problems of the present stage with a sense of great responsibility.

Not everything can work out immediately. Probably there will also be miscalculations. Even individual mistakes are possible. But everything must be examined calmly, democratically, in a way which involves all the people, without panic, without demagoguery, seriously. After all, everything that has been thought up is aimed at accelerating the country's social and economic development, at improving the lives of the modern people. That should be remembered well. Ultimately, everything which accrues in the economy will go to improve the standard of living of the people, and above all, it will be reflected in the state of the social sphere of our society. All these questions are now being widely discussed in the mass information media—the press, on the radio, on television. It is a process. It helps us to sort everything out and to act in a conscious, confident and effective manner.

Along with many of the problems of restructuring the question of prices is also now being discussed, wholesale, purchase and retail prices. Many among you here, and today, have been asking me how this problem will be resolved. What should I like to say on this question? This is an important link in the new economic mechanism, and it is impossible to resolve the task of switching to new methods of management without properly sorting out prices—wholesale, purchase and retail prices.

But the discussion about prices, as has been shown by conversations here in Murmansk and yesterday in Monchegorsk, and by the information coming into the Central Committee and the government, has caused definite anxiety among the working people, among the whole of the country's population. That is understandable. The anxiety boils down to this: Isn't the present leadership intending to solve all the problems of the economy by reducing the people's standard of living? I have had to have my say on this score both at the congress and at Central Committee plenums, and I would like to say once again: We will have to work on prices, just as we will have to work on other issues of the new economic mechanism. But, in the first place, this has to be done once again, with the aim of accelerating the development of our economy, increasing production on the products and goods the country needs, increasing the national income and raising the wellbeing of working people. That is the intent.

Second, just as we acted at the initial stage of restructuring following the April Central Committee Plenum, we shall continue to act: Openly [glasno] with nationwide discussion of all the main issues of the life of society. Naturally, the prices question, which affects the whole of society and every family, when the time comes for it to be decided, will without fail be put up for discussion by the working people. There must be clarity on this score, and there should be no anxiety among you or in the country as a whole, comrades.

Do you know what has happened to prices? Just one or two examples as an illustration [pauses] especially if one speaks of food—how is the discussion proceeding currently? The state pays kolkhozes and sovkhoses for the

produce supplied—livestock produce, first and foremost—50-100 percent more than the price at which it is marketed. As a result, subsidies this year on the sale of meat and milk will amount to R57 billion. Yet many neither feel nor know that this exists. That's the first point. For this reason there is not the due respect for these products. So, if bread costs just a few kopeks—I'll tell you in a minute what goes on, though I expect you have a good idea yourselves—you end up with kids using a loaf as a football.

Our garbage piles are overflowing with waste animal products—bread, loaves, meat waste, poultry, of all kinds. Womens' boots are R130 or R120. Sixty-two kilograms of meat, which the Soviet person now consumes on average, and 18 kilograms of fish—80 kilograms of these products, well, 62 kilograms of meat, the annual consumption, is worth a pair of boots. You understand what situation arises. Therefore, nobody saves, and nobody has a careful attitude toward food produce—it is just kopeks, for everyone.

But the main thing is still this: The consumption of food produce is being done in such a way that families with larger incomes consume greater quantities of subsidized output. Since they consume more meat and milk—the families with larger incomes—the state subsidy goes to them, instead of it going to families with certain difficulties, lower incomes. These are the kinds of distortions that have evolved, you understand. We are now thinking about how to approach this matter. In order to demonstrate to you how paradoxical the situation looks in our country compared with the other developed countries, with which we have the same level of consumption of food produce in terms of calories, listen: If you take bread in the Soviet Union to be one unit, the price of bread in the United States is 5.5 times more than the cost of a kilogram of bread [in the USSR]. In Great Britain it is 3.6 times more; in France 4.1 times more; in the FRG 4.9 times more; in Hungary 1.5 times more. Wheat bread, beef, for instance.

Again, if we take our price per unit then in the United States it is 2.4 times higher, in Great Britain 2.3 times higher, in France 3.3, in the FRG, 1.7, and in Hungary 1.7 times higher. Mutton: In the United States 4.6 times, in Great Britain, 2.9 times, in France, 4.4 times, in the FRG, 4.4 times, and in Hungary 2.7 times. Milk: In the United States, double, in Great Britain, 2.1, in France, 1.6, in the FRG, 1.4, and in Hungary 1.2 times. Cabbage: in the United States it costs 3.8 times more, in Great Britain, 3.4 times, in France, 2.1, in the FRG, 2.6, and in Hungary, 2.5 times.

It is necessary to find an approach which would not lower working people's living standards and which would not be at the expense of working people. That means it is necessary to find some means of direct compensation, to give something back, via increases via wages, via pensions, and so on—to give back everything, that is, to give everything back. Well it is well known. But

to raise and establish such a price: First, as much as they really cost—these products—to produce. Secondly, it is necessary that there should be for a product that is needed every day—so much work goes into it—there should be some respect for it.

I want to ask you a question. Are we thinking along the right lines or not? [audience: "along the right lines"] It is necessary to resolve the matter not at the expense of the working people, but it is necessary to resolve it in such a way that the importance of these products is what it really is for us all. You are still thinking this over [chuckles] I can understand this. I have asked you a question, set you a puzzle. I wanted to say that there should be just such an approach. [voice in audience: "Quite right!"] The main thing is that when we come up with something for discussion, then we shall put these proposals forward to you. Decisions must be taken with the participation of the people. Such a problem cannot be resolved in any other way. This is by way of an illustration as to why these questions surface, so that you do not get the impression that the new leadership is seeking something and is trying to decide things in secret behind closed doors with regard to this question which affects every family. No, comrades, no, no. It is not our method to resolve problems of the economy at the expense of the workers.

But one thing will be settled in the economy, and this is the main thing—all the tasks of the economy, thanks to better work from us all, the working people of the country. We say yes to this, we say yes to this, but not in such a way that by carrying out some single financial operation everything lies around. And this used to happen, by the way.

In the 1968-69 period meat lay around, butter was turning rancid, they didn't know where to put it. The meat went bad. All those connected with agriculture know that we were in a predicament: All freezers were packed tight. You think this was because we had an abundance of things? No! We then consumed 41 kilograms of meat; now we consume 63. [no period of time as heard] In 1965 we consumed 12 kilograms of fish; now it is 18. Then we consumed 251 kilograms of milk; now it is 331. Then we consumed 124 eggs; now it is 265. Then we consumed 34 kilograms of sugar; now it is 43.

What is the point? I will tell you. While during this time, foodstuffs—the volume—increased 1.5 times, incomes increased three-fold. While previously families with an income of R100 and higher amounted to 4 percent of the total number of families, this figure is now 70 percent. Therefore this has become available to everyone. Everything is now clear. Nothing quite this unexpected takes place in the economy. Everything is clear. Everything is interrelated. But this does not mean that we must start reducing wages. No, we must raise them. That is why we are devoting such attention to these matters, to the agrarian sector and to the food front.

Perhaps this was the occasion when one had to say something on this matter: For people had become concerned about prices, and I felt this among you in Murmansk. At all meetings I was asked this question. I think that I have attempted to provide an answer by expounding our point of view. Summing up all of these arguments, I would like to say once again: Nothing will be resolved at the expense of the people's interests and without consultation with public opinion. [applause]

Here is something else I would like to speak about. Comrades, we must pursue a strict policy of thrift. We must economize on labor, we must economize on resources, as I have already said, and economize on financial means. We have a lot of disorder in this respect. I would like to reaffirm a single, but very important material example. In so far as, over the course of many decades in the management of the economy, and of society as a whole the main stake was made on centralization and on the use of administrative-command methods, this has led to a big expansion in the management apparatus, of the state and economic apparatus, the apparatus of public organizations, and to some extent, even the party apparatus. About 18 million people in our country are now engaged in the management sphere; of these, 2.5 million comprise the apparatus of various management bodies, and something like 15 million are the management personnel of associations, enterprises and organizations. All this comprises 15 percent of the country's labor resources. There is a manager for every six or seven people.

Now, when we are proceeding along a path of broad democratization and the development of initiative and responsibility among labor collectives, increasing their independence, and switching to economic methods of management to replace administrative ones, naturally we must give a good deal of thought to simplifying this apparatus, which has swollen excessively. Previously, as soon as some problem or other arose in the sphere of the economy, and in society in general, a proposal was immediately introduced to create some kind of organization to tackle the problem, or to organize another department, or increase the number of personnel. That was the simplest method. One might have thought that this helped. Nothing of the kind.

We will do this in a very responsible and balanced way, showing concern for each individual, his destiny, and the destiny of his family. We must solve everything in a socialist manner. There is a lot of work to be done in our country, and a job will be found for everyone. There's a great deal of work. Maintaining the whole management apparatus is a big article for the economy and the national income, for at the moment on this, on maintaining and paying the apparatus—the numbers of which I have already stated—we are spending over R40 billion per year. Increases in the national income in recent years have amounted to about R20 billion.

The CPSU Central Committee and the government recently adopted a decision on the transfer of scientific establishments to financial autonomy. This measure is being implemented with the purpose of increasing the return from the scientific potential accumulated in the country, and the objective again was economy. This whole measure is not just necessary, but fair, too. Only yesterday, the director of the Severonikel combine—Comrade Yermakov, wasn't it [voices of assent in background]—he said all there was to say: Now we are on financial autonomy, and we shall only pay science for the true economic effect which it will give to us.

Until now, inasmuch as it used to go on the state's account, we signed contracts, and irrespective of what science gave us, the money was transferred to maintain it. But now we cannot: It's our money; we must ensure financial autonomy and self-financing. That is why the workers in scientific establishments must also do some thinking about how to make a greater contribution to our socialist beehive, and how to obtain more honey. And whoever doesn't: That's it! He will have no opportunity, since he is not earning. Let it disband itself! This is also democratic. Socialism is payment for work, and if there is no work, what kind of payment is there?

This is how things were until now. Is there or is there not something to cream off from science? Is there any economic effect for industry or for society? They make a living regardless. Among other things, by decision of the council of ministers we have closed down and disbanded two industrial institutes which in recent years, in the industrial sphere, had given nothing substantial to the economy. We abolished them by decision of the USSR Council of Ministers. Now we have made a decision—all science must be on financial autonomy.

This is dictated by the interests of society and of the scientific workers themselves. For, to speak sincerely, talented scientific workers are raising the acute issue: payment must be for real work, for real contributions. The principles of socialism must be strictly followed: From each according to their capabilities, to each according to their labor. We will continue to make decisions, implement measures which direct everyone toward carefully calculated economic management. In this sense the reforms of planning and management are one of the aims of restructuring. But the consciousness and the conscience of people must also be directed toward the merciless struggle against bad management.

How much of that have we left, in all the sectors of the national economy, never mind sectors in each collective, in every work place? Just take the losses in harvesting, storing agricultural produce, timber procurement, in construction. No doubt, any one of you sitting here in this hall, without having to think too hard, can readily list dozens of examples to confirm that bad management is deep seated among us everywhere. It is our enemy!

We are still inadmissibly and criminally wasteful and thrifless. We have to realize this and critically assess our attitude to all these things and in a resolute way change everything for the better in the country. If we learn the economic way of management, if we introduce the necessary economic order, if everybody does this in their own job and at their place of work, then we shall obtain a huge economic effect—a huge effect. It will not be necessary to build dozens of new enterprises and to expend billions on capital investments. The results of restructuring will become closer and more tangible, not to mention that any kind of wastefulness exerts the utmost negative influence upon man's morality. Getting rid of it means to improve further the moral climate, in which we live, work and spend our leisure time.

Comrades, it has to be emphasized that along with the implementation of the radical reform of the economy our society is entering the decisive stage of restructuring. Yesterday when I spoke to the economic planners, who represented the mining complex of Murmansk Oblast, I even said that we in the Politburo reckon that the critical stage of restructuring has begun. The main prerequisite of the success of this enormous historical matter is a competent political and economic leadership and a high level of awareness among the working people. These are the two main prerequisites. Let us act in unison by proceeding from such an understanding of our crucial situation. [applause]

If somewhere something does not turn out right and yields an unexpected, unforeseen or unwanted result—then this is not a reason for disappointment or giving up the struggle. This is a reason for something quite different—for one thing and one thing only, for posing the question in one and only one way: In a Marxist, socialist and scientific way. What are the reasons for what has been planned not being put into effect? Apathy, lack of initiative and playing a waiting game still exist. But having understood the sources of a particular situation one acts resolutely and rectifies the situation for the better.

Of course, it will take us a long time yet to overcome the consequences of stagnation. To a certain extent we have grown used to this. Our psychology has adapted to its conditions, demands, and manifestations. Such phenomena as excessive levelling and living at other people's expense have become widespread in our country. I would even say that psychologically, stagnation is very convenient for many people. Some people even to this day are nostalgic for those times. We must be able to see this and understand it—it is reality, and we must take this reality into account. But witnessing such things doesn't mean reconciling oneself to them. Giving oneself up to the will of events, as the saying is. For us, to see and understand is only the first step, an essential prerequisite for altering such a situation. Only by the road of economic and social measures, by the road of also inculcating a general political culture can we overcome all this, and this in an atmosphere of openness [otkrytost] and

glasnost. This, comrades, has a very considerable effect on a person's morals, on his civic position. One thing we must say to ourselves firmly and clearly: That slackness [oblomovshchina] and socialism cannot go together. [applause]

In general, restructuring continues to grow in pace and scale, its tread becoming ever firmer. It is everyone's task to impart consistency and the necessary acceleration to this process. I want to repeat once more: Everything that is planned can be achieved by our labor alone, no miracle is going to happen, it cannot happen. The renewal of our life, in which we all have a vital interest, we have to achieve with our own hands. That's the whole answer. [applause]

Comrades, the situation in your oblast has to be viewed through the prism of matters in general, the tasks of restructuring. I have already spoken of your labor contribution. We greatly appreciate it. But I have some criticisms of your work too. First of all, this is what I should like to say. You live in the Far North. The composition of your population is a special one. The tasks are special, they are being solved in special conditions. The workplace of many inhabitants of the town is the sea, thousands of miles from home. It is natural that people need more care taken of them in the social and cultural conditions of life in this case. In approaching the question in this way, I should like to draw attention to the low rate of housing construction, which has created a critical situation in the provision of housing, particularly for the fishermen.

Things have changed somewhat now. But the calculations available today in oblast organizations—they are based on the calculations of labor collectives—show that these calculations are not up to the task of resolving the housing problem by the year 2000. Things must be changed and the pace must be quickened.

There are quite a few difficulties in providing people with children's preschool institutions, schools, medical, cultural, and sports institutions. It was distressing and hurtful to listen to workers' rebukes yesterday. Over the past 6-7 years, the capacities of the Severonikel combine doubled—it started turning out double. During this time, while resolving such huge tasks, the approach was not adequate, and there was insufficient understanding, adherence to party principles, and conscientiousness in the end, either among the managers or among the leaders of the industry regarding care of the people who resolve these production tasks.

There was again an approach to the social sphere on the basis of the residual principle: All that is left over. As a result, it was uncomfortable for us, with Comrade Yermakov, [words indistinct] with Vladimir Nikolayevich, and other comrades to hear justified rebukes yesterday: At the combine there is no place to leave children—there is a shortage of preschool institutions. A disgrace. Ineptitude, too. And irresponsibility in general.

Of course, comrades, all these tasks I am talking of are not simple, so that decisive measures are all the more indispensable.

You know what worries me: the capacity for building prefabricated houses must be utilized better. In the oblast, one must thoroughly go in for the development of building materials production. It is rare to find anywhere such unique opportunities as there are here. Everything can be produced here: stone facing,—all houses can, so to speak, shine with these slabs; today in a matter of a brief period, you can resolve the cement problem for yourself, and even produce it for the country as a whole and even for the entire north: the opportunities are unlimited.

Murmansk Oblast is bringing in cement. There is a shortage of building materials and one brick works, the Kildin works, built in 1936, because of the sparseness of funds, lowers the volume of production.

Well, are all these facts really not typical of what the local oblast organizations' attitude is to these problems, of what the ministries' attitude is to resolving questions connected with the oblast's social restructuring? After all, the enterprises belong to ministries. Which ministries? The Ministry of the Nonferrous Metallurgy; the Ministry of the Fish Industry; the [Ministry of the] Maritime Fleet; and the military; and many more ministries whose names do not readily come to my mind. [ministry names suggested by audience]

Yes. Ferrous Metallurgy, too. That is to say, what a lot of powerful departments! For the inhabitants of this extreme north, this harsh region, they cannot create and see to it that these conditions are resolved. [applause]

We will give instructions for these matters to be examined all together. They have to be thoroughly reinforced. But I have to say that the obkom and the oblspospolkom have to act more decisively. You can't do anything by lying down on the job. [applause]

Or take the production of consumer goods per head of population. This indicator, for you, is 36 percent lower than the average for the Russian Federation. I can understand this. It is your structure: The raw material industries are prominent. But one can, with cement alone, organize several enterprises and sections producing cement to supply it to the national economy and to the trade network as an item of consumer goods. After all, the whole country needs it: Small houses are being built in gardens, kitchen gardens and woodlands, or apartments and garages are being repaired, and so forth. One can gain colossal, so to speak, advantages from this. This can be solved—yes it can. But it is not being solved.

By the way, marketable resources are already appearing here in Murmansk oblast—labor resources. They must be utilized. Can you not use female labor, particularly women from families of servicemen? In general these are educated people. Can you not get in touch with such

centers as Leningrad, Riga, and others, and have here branches of the radio technical industry, of the electronics industry? These are branches of the national economy where a high standard of work is required, as well as a high standard of training, with an appropriate cultural level. All this can be done. Igor Sergeyevich Belousev is sitting here somewhere. He is one of your—so to speak—vital ministers, the minister of the shipbuilding industry. [video shows minister rising from his seat on the platform] Well, sit down. How much does this ministry do itself for itself as regards automation, instruments, and so forth? Is it not necessary to build all this here. There are ships here, too. They can make them. No, Igor Sergeyevich says: In Murmansk it is necessary to pay not only earnings but also a coefficient. What sort of an economy is this? [applause]

Until now, one-quarter of the industrial enterprises in both the oblast and the town of Murmansk have not been drawn into the production of goods. That will not do, comrades, that will not do. You should not merely beg, referring to the fact that you are in the far north, so give, give, give. That is dependence.

The population is experiencing difficulties with the repair of apartments, and domestic appliances and making clothes. The cooperative movement is very weak. I'll make this comparison: Your neighbors, Archangel Oblast. Compared with Archangel Oblast, calculated on the basis of one inhabitant, you market two to three times less fruit through consumer cooperatives for vegetables and potatoes, through the consumer cooperative system. That means passive, inert people sit in charge of the cooperative movement. The possible resources in the country are vast [as heard]. You consume more meat, milk and eggs per inhabitant than the average throughout the country.

However, I should mention the positive achievements—the fact that in recent years much has been done to build up your own production of broiler chickens, pork, milk. That is good. But you must look for means and reserves in order to develop this further, and reduce the delivery of food produce from outside. It is more reliable, it is more advantageous, it is more stable. But in particular I simply cannot understand how it is that there are only 18 hectares of hothouses in the oblast. There is one principle: 1 square meter for each person. How big is the population, 1.1 million? You should have 100 hectares, but you've only got 18 hectares. In our country hothouses are assembled from ready-made sections. The association for the supply of agricultural equipment will assemble as much as is demanded. We assemble them in many countries of the world. There is enormous capacity. Everything has all been perfected. The majority of northern towns, Siberian towns, solved this problem a long time ago, and are provided with vegetables from hothouses. Such industrial potential, such powerful construction organizations, such large associations—Apatit, Severonikel, and so on—can't that be solved? All those matters? No. It is not that. It is a question of the attitude of the local authorities.

What is brought here to the north should be used. It is always difficult, not so easy to do this. Recall how in 1986, during storage, 40,000 tonnes of potatoes and other fruit and vegetable produce was lost, written off for cattle fodder.

I understand that it may depend on quality, too, but it certainly depends on storage. But surely it is impossible not to have reliable storage in order to thoroughly solve this problem in these few major towns and centers of the oblast. What directions are the city and oblast organizations going in, then? Well the, there is a residual principle in their approaches too!

We are concerned over the evident negative trends in the development of the fishing industry in the oblast. After all, it comprises a major proportion of your economy—and well, let us say directly: The proportion on a union scale. There are many problems in this field: the above normal idling of vessels and the shortcomings in the processing.

Today we listened to interesting reports and proposals on this account. It would be a good thing if this was supported by specific developments of the association that makes fish processing equipment. I think that we have to give assistance to the oblast and to this organization so that this problem would be resolutely removed. But we have to think and act more resolutely here [words indistinct] to the fishermen and the party organization in looking after these questions. I think that officials of the Ministry of the Fish Industry too, the Minister Comrade Kotlyar, is also present here. I think that his being on a business trip with me here was not without purpose. [applause]

I would say that the Kola Peninsula has a special and great significance, characterized by the problem of comprehensively utilizing resources, natural resources. At issue are first and foremost the apatite-nepheline ores. Here many approaches have already been found, the scientific approach has been determined, and the developments exist.

This requires enormous investments. A figure of more than R3 billion has been mentioned. But I think that yesterday's conversation will be beneficial to us, both to the center and to all who are linked with this problem. In the next few days, the comrades will do some work here, and the ministry, the Gosplan, and the local bodies will then prepare a proposal for the Central Committee and the government. We will examine all these issues in the Politburo. Here are great union interests, and I think that we will think over this problem in a responsible manner.

I want to express the hope, comrades, that the working people of Murmansk and Murmansk Oblast will persistently solve the tasks facing the oblast and the country. I

think you have enough ability to struggle for the resolution of the most difficult tasks as well as ability to struggle for the line of the party—and that you have ample patriotism, too. I shall wish you much success. [applause]

Comrades! Millions of people throughout the world are following with immense interest the process of restructuring in our country. Our bold embarkation on a vast creative work and on revolutionary transformations which require the consolidation of all the forces of the country is powerful proof of our confidence that one can maintain peace and that mankind has a future. Yes, the international situation remains complex, and there remain dangers to which we have no right to close our eyes. But, all the same, there have been certain changes, or changes are beginning.

Of course, if one judges the situation only on the basis of the speeches of certain highly-placed figures in the West, including their policy statements, then it is as if everything is as it was. The same anti-Soviet attacks, the same demands that we prove our adherence to peace by renouncing the way we do things and our principles, the same language of confrontation: Totalitarianism [totalizatsiya], communist expansion, and so on.

However, after the passage of several days, often no one recalls these speeches and in any case points not contained in them figure at the table of business-like political talks and contacts. This is a very interesting feature, interesting phenomenon. This just goes to confirm that we are dealing with the rhetoric of yesterday and that living, real processes have been set in motion. This means that something really is changing all the same. The fact that it is now already difficult to suggest to people that our foreign policy, the policy of the Soviet Union, or initiatives and our program of a nuclear-free world are allegedly all just propaganda, is one of the elements of the change.

A new and democratic philosophy of international relations and of world policy is paving a way for itself. The new thinking, with its humane criteria and values common to all mankind, is pervading the most varied strata. Its strength lies in the fact that it is in harmony with popular common sense. If one takes into account that great anxiety about the situation in the world is characteristic of world public opinion and of the peoples of the world then our policy is an invitation to dialogue and to a search for a better world and to the normalization of international relations.

This is why, despite all the attempts to denigrate and belittle the significance of our foreign policy initiatives, they are making way because they are in harmony with the sentiments of the broad masses of the working people, and the sentiments in realistic political circles in the West. Favorable tendencies are becoming stronger in

relations between states. A rich and frank [otkrovennyy] East-West dialogue, by no means without results for both sides, has become a characteristic of today's situation in world politics.

Very recently the whole world welcomed the accord reached in the course of negotiations in Washington that the working out of an agreement on medium-range and operational-tactical missiles will be concluded in a very short time. It will be signed at summit level. Thus we are on the eve of a major step in real nuclear disarmament. If it takes place, this will be the first step in the whole period since the war. Until now, either the arms race was in progress or, in any event, this arms race was merely limited to some extent. But there has not yet been a single concrete step taken in disarmament, the elimination of nuclear arms.

The path to this mutual Soviet-U.S. decision was difficult. Reykjavik represented a breakthrough on this path. Life has confirmed the correctness of our evaluation of the meeting in the Icelandic capital. In the face of all manner of panicky rushing around, skeptical statements and a propaganda outcry about a failure—you can remember all that still—events proceeded in the direction paved by Reykjavik. They confirm the correctness of the assessment which was given by us literally 40 minutes after that meeting had ended dramatically, as you recall. [applause]

Reykjavik has truly become a turning point in world history, showing that it is possible to improve the world situation. A different situation had been created, and now, after Reykjavik, nobody could act as though nothing had happened.

For us it was an event which confirmed the correctness of the course chosen by us, the necessity and constructiveness of the new political way of thinking. There is still a long way to go to full utilization of the potential of Reykjavik, but already rays of hope have emerged, not only on medium-range missiles and operational-tactical missiles, but movement has also taken shape concerning a ban on nuclear tests, and large-scale talks on this set of problems will soon begin. It is obvious that our moratorium was not in vain. That, too, was not an easy step for us. It engendered and intensified demands for an end to tests throughout the world.

I am not going to predict the course of events. Not everything depends on us. It is beyond doubt that the first results achieved a few days ago in Washington, and the forthcoming meeting with the U.S. President may bring about a kind of peaceful chain reaction in the sphere of strategic offensive weapons and not putting weapons into space. Also in much more that is now insistently demanding to be included on the agenda of the international dialogue. Thus there are signs of an improvement in the international situation; there are signs.

I repeat, there are also alarming points, fraught with an abrupt aggravation of the situation in the world. On our part it would be irresponsible to underestimate the forces of resistance to change. Those forces are influential, blinded by hatred toward all that is progressive, and very aggressive. They exist in various circles of the Western world, but the greatest concentration is among those who directly, ideologically and politically serve the military and industrial complex, and who, as it were, feed on it.

A recent significant example: On 10 September, in the Joint Economic Committee of the U.S. Congress, a series of hearings started on the subject of Gorbachev's economic reforms. That was what they called the subject. Senators and congressmen took part, with the hearings being both open and closed. Representatives of the administration, analysts and Sovietologists from the CIA, the U.S. Defense Department, and various scientific centers, spoke. In general we consider that to be a normal process, a normal phenomenon. It is good that in the United States people want to examine in detail, at such a level, what is going on in the Soviet Union, what restructuring means, our restructuring, for the rest of the world, including the United States.

Various views are expressed, including ones that are directly contradictory. There is much in them that is sensible and objective. Some of them one could seriously discuss. I would even say that some things it would not be a sin to lend an ear to.

The members of this committee have also heard a view that, apparently, the United States should welcome restructuring for it will lead to a reduction of the threat of a nuclear clash. All this takes place at these hearings and debates. But at these hearings recommendations of a different kind are also given to the Congress by the administration. Here is one of them, almost literally: If the Soviet Union reaches the objectives set by the 27th CPSU Congress this will above all strengthen its prestige in the international arena, will increase the reputation of the CPSU inside the country and abroad and by the same token will increase the threat to U.S. national security. This is the kind of conclusion, it turns out, one can make.

Further, the success of restructuring might weaken the political and economic unity of Western Europe, inasmuch as the USSR will enter its market. The political influence of the USSR in the developing countries will expand as its military and other assistance to them might be increased and some of them might want to adopt the model of the Soviet economy if it turns out to be competitive in relation to the economy of the United States. Another thing: restructuring is dangerous because it will strengthen the USSR's position in international financial and economic organizations. A special threat is seen by these analysts in the increased influence of the Soviet Union in the international arena connected with its initiatives in arms control and also with the prospect of signing a treaty on medium-range missiles.

Here is the conclusion they arrive at in the end, these fairly sensible compliers who just happen to adhere to this point of view. The conclusion is as follows: the collapse of the socioeconomic policy conducted by the USSR under the leadership of the CPSU and the Soviet government would serve U.S. national interests. The following recommendations are given to help this collapse: press ahead with programs of costly ABM systems within the SDI, and draw the Soviet Union into the arms race to contain its restructuring; allocate even more resources for the creation of costly high precision weapons and space-based military systems for the same purpose; increase the volume of military and other assistance to groups and regimes waging an active struggle against the governments of countries supported by the Soviet Union; oppose the establishment by the USSR of economic and trade ties with other countries and international organizations; fully exclude the possibility of handing over advanced technology to the USSR and other socialist countries; tighten up the control of the activity of Cocom—an organization familiar to you—and the states which constitute it. This is how it is put bluntly and cynically.

We cannot fail to take that position into account either. They are also backed up by certain forces—primarily the military-industrial complex. All the more so since the peace-loving protestations that we often hear from U.S. officials are accompanied in the same breath, as they say, by praise for the position-of-strength policy and by arguments very similar to those used by the authors of the recommendations that I quoted. The militarist and anti-Soviet forces are evidently worried that the interest in the people and political circles of the West at what is now happening in the Soviet Union, and the growth in the understanding of its foreign policy, have not wiped away the artificially created image of an enemy, the image which they have now been unscrupulously exploiting for decades. Well, that's their worry; we will go on firmly along the path of restructuring and new thinking. [applause]

Comrades, since I am speaking in Murmansk, the capital of the Soviet Arctic region, it is not out of place to take a look at the idea of mankind's cooperation from the standpoint also of the situation in the northern part of the world. As we see it, there are several weighty reasons for this. The Arctic is not just the Arctic Ocean; it is also the northern fringe of the three continents of Europe, Asia, and America. The Eurasian, North American and Asian-Pacific regions meet here. The borders meet up and the interests intersect of states that either belong to opposed military blocs or do not form part of them.

The north is also a security problem for the Soviet Union—it is its northern border. In that respect, we have a historical experience that has cost us dear. The people of Murmansk remember well 1918-19 and 1941-45. War this century has also been a stern test for the countries of Northern Europe as a whole, and it seems to us that they

will draw serious conclusions for themselves. Precisely for that reason, the social climate in those countries is evidently more receptive to the new political thinking.

It is significant that the historic Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe was held in one of the northern capitals, Helsinki. It is significant that the next major step in the development of that process—the first agreement in principle on confidence-building measures—was taken in another northern capital, Stockholm.

Reykjavik became a symbol of the hope that nuclear arms are not eternal and that mankind is not doomed to live beneath that sword of Damocles. Major initiatives on matters of international security and disarmament are linked to the names of well-known political figures of Northern Europe: Urho Kekkonen, Olof Palme, whose death at the hands of a wicked killer deeply shook the Soviet people, and Kalevi Sorsa, who has headed the Consultative Council of the Socialist International for many years. We welcome the activity of the authoritative international commission on the environment and development headed by Gro Harlem Brundtland, prime minister of Norway. The fact that Denmark and Norway, although members of NATO, have refused on a unilateral basis to station foreign military bases and nuclear arms on their territory in peacetime, is assessed in a fitting manner in the Soviet Union. This position, in being implemented consistently, is vital for overcoming tension in Europe.

However, this is only a part of the picture. From the North of the earth, the Arctic, as perhaps from no other place, the common nature and the interrelationship of the interests of the whole of our world are tangible; for the Arctic and the Northern Atlantic are not just the incubator of the weather, where the cyclones and anticyclones which influence the climate not only in Europe, the United States, and Canada, but even in Southern Asia and Africa are generated—at the same time one can clearly feel here the chilling breath of the Pentagon's polar strategy: a gigantic potential of nuclear destruction is concentrated on submarines and surface ships, exerting an effect on the political climate in the whole world and able, in its turn, to detonate as a result of a chance military-political failure in any other region of the globe.

The militarization of this part of the world is acquiring a threatening character. Reports that NATO, in the event of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range and operational-tactical missiles, is preparing to work out how to use sea- and air-based cruise missiles from the northern Atlantic, cannot but cause alarm.

That would mean an additional threat, both to us and to all the countries of northern Europe. In Greenland, contrary to the ABM Treaty, a new radar station, an element of the Star Wars program, has been put into operation. U.S. cruise missiles are being tested in northern Canada. Not so long ago the Government of Canada

itself prepared an extensive program for building up military forces in the Arctic. U.S. and NATO military activity is increasing in areas directly adjacent to the Soviet polar regions. The level of NATO military presence in Norway and Denmark is increasing.

Therefore, while I am in Murmansk, on the threshold of the Arctic and the North Atlantic, I would like to invite primarily the states of this region to discuss questions of security which have long since come to a head here. [applause]

What do we have in mind here? It is possible to approach it both by bilateral and multilateral cooperation simultaneously. I have frequently had occasion to speak on the theme of our common European home. The potential of modern civilization permits the Arctic to be made habitable for the good of national economic and other human interests of the states adjacent to the Arctic and of Europe and the whole of the international community.

But to achieve this it is necessary in the first instance to resolve the problems of security which have accumulated here. The USSR favors a radical reduction in the level of military confrontation in the region. May the planet's northern regions, the Arctic, become a zone of peace. May the North Pole become a pole of peace. We propose to all interested states to begin talks on limiting and reducing the scale of military activity in the north as a whole, in both in the eastern and the western hemispheres. [applause]

What do we have in mind specifically? First, a nuclear-free zone in Northern Europe. If that decision was taken, the USSR, as has already been stated, is ready to be a guarantor. It will depend on the participant states as to what the most expedient ways are to set out this guarantee—by multilateral or bilateral agreements, by governmental statements or in some other way. At the same time, the USSR confirms its readiness to discuss with each of the interested states or group of states all problems connected with the creation of a nuclear-free zone, including possible measures applicable to Soviet territory.

We could go quite a long way, in particular, as far as to withdraw from the Soviet Baltic Fleet submarines equipped with ballistic missiles.

As is known, the USSR has already unilaterally dismantled medium-range missile launchers on the Kola Peninsula and most launchers for such missiles on the remaining territory of the Leningrad and Baltic military districts. Quite a lot of operational-tactical missiles have been transferred from these districts. Restrictions have been placed on the holding of military exercises in the regions adjacent to the frontiers with the Scandinavian countries. After the concluding of the agreement on the double global zero, additional opportunities will open up for military detente in that region.

Second, we welcome the initiative of Finnish President Koivisto on restricting naval activity in the seas adjacent to Northern Europe. For its part, the USSR proposes that consultations be started between the Warsaw Pact and NATO on reducing military activity and limiting the scale of the activity of naval and air forces in the waters of the Baltic, Northern, Norwegian, and Greenland Seas and that confidence-building measures be extended to them.

These measures might include an understanding on limiting competition in anti-submarine weapons, informing about major exercises of naval and air forces, and inviting observers from all states participating in the European process to major exercises of these forces. This could be the first step to extending confidence-building measures to the whole of the Arctic and to northern regions in both hemispheres.

In addition, we propose examination of the question of totally banning naval activity in mutually agreed zones of international straits and on intensive shipping routes. It would be possible to hold a meeting of representatives of interested states in Leningrad, for example, for this purpose. The idea arises in connection with the notion of a nuclear-free zone: at present, the northern countries—Iceland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Finland, in other words—do not have nuclear arms. We are aware of their concern at the fact that we have our test site for carrying out nuclear explosions on Novaya Zemlya. We are thinking about how to solve this problem, which is difficult for us, since too many resources have been invested in it. But, frankly speaking, it would be solved once and for all if the United States agrees to halt nuclear tests, or at least, to begin with, to reduce them to a bare minimum in number and yield.

Third, the Soviet Union attaches great importance to peaceful cooperation in exploiting the resources of the northern Arctic. Exchange of experience and knowledge is extremely important here. It would be possible to work out with joint efforts a general concept for the rational development of the northern regions. We propose, for example, that agreement be reached on working out a unified energy program for the north of Europe. According to the available data, the stocks of such sources of energy as oil and gas are truly immense there. However, extraction of them is attended by extraordinary difficulties, with the need to create unique technical installations capable of withstanding the elements in the Polar region. It would be more sensible to cooperate in this matter, which would help to reduce both material and other expenditure. We have an interest in attracting Canada and Norway, for example, to create mixed firms and enterprises for the exploitation of oil and gas on our northern sea shelf. We are ready for relevant negotiations with other states, as well. We are prepared for joint work on utilizing the resources of the Kola Peninsula and on implementing other major business projects in the most varied forms, including joint enterprises.

Fourth, scientific study of the Arctic is of huge importance for all mankind. We have very rich experiences here. We are prepared to share them. For our part, we are interested in research being conducted by other Arctic and northern states. We already have a program of scientific exchanges with Canada. We propose the holding in 1988 of a conference of Arctic states to coordinate scientific research in the Arctic. It would be possible to examine there the subject of establishing a joint Arctic scientific council. If the partners agree, Murmansk could be the venue for holding the conference. [applause] Issues connected with the interests of the indigenous population of the north and with the study of their ethnic peculiarities and the development of cultural links among the northern ethnic groups demand special attention.

Fifth, we attach particular importance to cooperation among the countries of the north in the matter of protecting the environment. The vital need here is obvious. The experience of joint measures to defend the marine environment in the Baltic, which are currently being implemented by a commission of seven littoral states, would be worth spreading to the whole ocean and sea area of the planet's northern zone. The Soviet Union proposes a joint working out of a united, comprehensive plan for protecting the environment of the north. The north European countries could be an example to others by agreeing to establish a system for monitoring the condition of the environment and radiation safety in the region. We must move quickly to protect the nature of the tundra and the forests of the tundra and of the northern tayga regions.

Sixth, the shortest sea route from Europe to the Far East and the Pacific Ocean passes through the Arctic. I think that, depending on how things proceed in the normalization of international relations, we could open up the northern sea route to foreign shipping, with us ensuring an icebreaker escort. These are our proposals. These are the concrete contents of Soviet foreign policy directed toward the north. These are our intentions and plans for the future. Of course, guaranteeing security and developing cooperation in the north is an international matter: it does not just depend on us. We are prepared to discuss any ideas and proposals coming from others. The main thing is to conduct affairs in such a way that the climate here is fixed by the warm Gulf Stream of the pan-European process, and not by the polar breath of accumulated suspicions and prejudices. [applause]

What everyone can be absolutely sure of is the Soviet Union's deep and undoubted interest in ensuring that the north of the planet, its own polar and subpolar regions, and all the northern countries never again become an arena of war, and that a genuine zone of peace and fruitful cooperation will be created here. [applause]

These, comrades, are our approaches to affairs domestic and international, and to understanding the correlations between the former and the latter. In the former and in

the latter, our policy has demonstrated its vitality and constructive nature. We are convinced that there is no other way to security and social progress apart from creative work for the sake of man's happiness and freedom inside his country, and the development of cooperation based on equal rights between states in the international arena. We have a sense of legitimate pride in our country having stood and still standing at the sources of both socialist practice and new thinking. The world has changed beyond all recognition over the last 70 years, equally in things material, spiritual, and political. The Great October's contribution to mankind's social and ideological progress is one of the greatest gains for civilization, today and tomorrow. It is within our ability and in our interest to increase this contribution through restructuring and its practical results.

Allow me to wish you and your families, as well as all the working people of the region, successes in all work for the transformation of our country, in study and daily life, and to congratulate you one more time on your meeting the 70th anniversary of the Great October as a Hero City. [applause]

Meets Geologists in Murmansk

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[Text] [announcer] Today is the third day of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's stay in the Murmansk region. Our special correspondent reports.

[Correspondent] It is a fine day today in Murmansk, it is sunny, and yet even when the sun brings warmth an icy wind blows in from the sea. The people of Murmansk are in a good mood. The Gold Star and the Order of Lenin now shine on the banner of the Hero City. They were presented yesterday at a solemn meeting by the general secretary of the Central Committee of our party.

Today's part of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's stay in Murmansk Oblast began with a meeting with geological prospectors. Everybody knows the Kola Peninsula as a major raw-material base of ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy and the mineral fertilizer industry, and quite recently the first oil was extracted on the Arctic shelf. Research and development is being carried out by specialists of the "Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka" association. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has now come to see the geologists and operating staff, and here in the foyer of the directorate, a small exhibition has been set up—models of floating drilling installations and other unique equipment, projects of the integrated production base for servicing the maritime exploration of oil and gas.

[Voice of director in background] Yevgeniy Mikhaylovich (Krishezhnyak) and leading specialists are acquainting Mikhail Sergeyevich with the work of the association. It was set up quite recently. Drilling is being carried out on the shelf of the Barents Sea and in the region of Kolguyev island. A month and a half ago we heard about

a great event. A tanker had obtained the first metric tons of polar oil. Thus, the development of another oil-bearing region of the country had begun.

Mikhail Sergeyevich learned about the labor and everyday conditions of the oil workers. Of course, they are not easy, and a lot of work still has to be done. Not enough attention is being paid to integration in work on developing the new oil deposit. More than a thousand people still stand in line for improvements in housing conditions, but a program has already been worked out according to which each will have a separate apartment by 1991. There are great complications still with kindergartens and day-care centers.

At the solemn meeting in Murmansk yesterday Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev spoke about the serious problems in managing enterprises. They are felt acutely in the recently created "Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka" association. It is planned to transfer the administrative apparatus from the oblast center closer to the work site, to Kolguyev island. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's conversation with the geologists and operating staff was precisely about the problems, tasks, and prospects.

Talks With Murmansk Workers

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Second Edition p 1

[Special correspondents A. Minayev, A. Chernyak, and G. Yastrebov dispatch: "In the Polar Region: M.S. Gorbachev's Visit to Murmansk Oblast"]

[Text] Murmansk Oblast—On 30 September M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived in Murmansk from Moscow. He was met at the airport by V.N. Ptitsyn, first secretary of Murmansk CPSU Obkom, Yu.Z. Balakshin, chairman of the oblistpolkom, members of the obkom bureau, and representatives of the public.

Located beyond the Polar Circle, Murmansk is rightly described as the home of seamen, fishermen, miners, geologists, and metalworkers. The Kola Peninsula is rich in natural resources, but extracting them is not easy. The oblast center is our biggest city beyond the Polar Circle. For 6 weeks a year, night holds sway here—not a single ray of sun penetrates over the horizon. During the summer, on the other hand, the sun does not set for almost 60 days. Then, suddenly the grass starts growing vigorously and the tundra is covered with a green carpet. However, the proximity of the Arctic and the Gulf Stream spells much trouble for the people. In winter it can happen that gurgling streams run amid the melting snow, while in summer there can be a sudden flurry of snow.

Freaks of weather are an inevitable phenomenon in high latitudes. The northerners have gotten used to them and have settled in this remote region permanently and for good. During the years of Soviet power, cities and

settlements have risen out of the tundra beyond the Polar Circle and major enterprises have been built here which are now known not only in our country but far beyond its confines. One such enterprise is the "Severonikel" Combine which spawned the city of Monchegorsk.

During his first day in Murmansk Oblast M.S. Gorbachev visited the combine. The first encounters, the first conversations took place in the combine's shops. The metalworkers talked to the general secretary about the combine and shared their plans and concerns with him.

The output of the "Severonikel" Combine is now highly valued on the world market, yet 60 years ago our country had to buy 1,732 tonnes of nickel abroad, paying 2,000 gold rubles per tonne. The Monchegorsk metallurgical workers are in the forefront of scientific and technical progress. For the first time in Soviet practice the progressive, energy-saving autogenous technique for the processing of nonferrous ore has been mastered here. Also for the first time, electronic equipment for express gas analyses has been introduced here and automated production control systems and industrial television are widely used. Scientists from 15 scientific research institutes are working side by side with the metalworkers. In the current 5-year plan the Monchegorsk workers are to master unique installations for the production of nickel pellets and nickel powder, and this represents, so-to-speak, the future of nonferrous metallurgy.

"Our city recently marked its 50th anniversary," V. Khaydov, chairman of the gorispolkom, said. "We celebrated the jubilee in working fashion, without loud fanfares. We marked our holiday with a labor achievement—almost all the collectives have fulfilled the 10-month target for production and social development ahead of schedule..."

Incidentally, the gorispolkom chairman has occupied this responsible and difficult post for only a year. Not everything has worked out for him yet, but he is well on course. He is one of the famous Khaydov labor dynasty whose members have been working at the "Severonikel" combine from the day of its inception, and he passed through a good school in that collective. Now the inhabitants of Monchegorsk have elected him chairman of the city soviet.

A. Kartashov, a young metallurgical engineer, whom Monchegorsk Communists entrusted with the post of gorkom first secretary a year ago, also underwent rigorous tempering in the combine's heat-treatment shops. And how could one fail to mention G. Yermakov, the "Severonikel" general director, who has managed within a short time to lead the many-thousand-strong collective out of a difficult situation. This success did not come easily. Restructuring has exposed the contradictions between the need for a radical renewal of the style and

methods of management on the one hand, and conservatism, inertia, and rejection of people's creative initiative on the other. This struggle did not pass by the "Severonikel" combine, either. The enterprise ailed, it was ceding one position after another. The reasons for this were many, but complacency and hoping that something "would turn up" was one of them. The arrival of the new enterprising, energetic, and knowledgeable director spelled the end of the quiet life for many people. It was replaced by a creative quest, bold experiments, hard day-to-day work, and a struggle for technical progress. Step by step the combine's situation began to improve. The "losers" who had nothing to gain from this turn of events began to slander the person who was to "blame" for their troubles—the director. The contradictions between the short-term, narrow interests of one side and the truly far-reaching interests of the other side came to a head.

Now the squabbles and slanderous accusations against the enterprise leader seem to be a matter of the past. He did not give way, he did not lose faith in the collective and its great potential. Totally committed to the tasks and consatov, a foreman, S. Starostin, a converter shop operator, who have recently been accepted as candidate members of the CPSU. Communists occupy decisive positions in production. They played a particularly prominent role during the introduction of state acceptance. The party committee assigned the best specialists of key shops and services to state acceptance subdivisions. All this more than paid off. There are no more complaints from consumers against the combine now. And there are 600 consumers inside the country and quite a few in many capitalist countries.

In conversation with the general secretary of the party Central Committee workers noted with satisfaction that democratic principles are being reinforced within the collective. In most cases, shift leaders and shop foremen are now elected. Recently, for instance, A. Vedernikov and I. Kuketov were voted team leaders in the carbonyl nickel shop.

Glasnost is gaining ground. Leaders of plant subdivisions are reporting to the people more and more frequently. Communists' accounts of the implementation of the party Statutes and Program have become the rule. Over the past 18 months 660 party members have submitted their accounts, including G. Yermakov, the combine director, and shop chiefs A. Gerasimov, Ye. Shchetinin, V. Shchogol, and others.

Speaking about restructuring, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev noted the need to shift the center of gravity of party work to grassroots components, to party groups, to where the fate of all our plans and pledges is decided. At the "Severonikel" combine there are 125 party groups. Not all of them are as yet operating combatively. Vladimir Granenkov, smelting shop party group organizer,

blushed with embarrassment at the report-and-election meeting. He had nothing to report, his work had been assessed as unsatisfactory. And this is not an isolated case.

By no means all the Communists at the enterprise are setting a worthy example. During 1986-1987 35 people were expelled from or left the CPSU, and 37 received reprimands. Most of the misdemeanors committed by worker-Communists are related to drunkenness, and, in the case of Communists on the engineering and technical staff, to the unsatisfactory implementation of their official duties. The organization has not yet overcome the bad practice of sidestepping the primary party organization in bringing a leader to book. Incidentally, this does not apply to Monchegorsk alone. One-third of the leaders on the oblast party committee schedule who have been brought to book during the first half of the current year were censured without their cases being discussed in the primary organizations. And in Pervomayskiy and Lovozerskiy Rayons this figure totals 60 percent, in Severomorsk—88 percent, and in Kirovsk Gorkom—100 percent.

Many party committees are finding it impossible to overcome their mania for meetings and excessive paper work, laying down the law, and trying to control everything. Recently the obkom analyzed the agendas of party committee bureau sessions. What did it find? Two-thirds of the main questions discussed related to day-to-day economic affairs. Do you call that improving the style of work!

Primary party organizations are not yet doing all they could to enhance production discipline within collectives. At the self-same "Severonikel" Combine allied production capacities frequently let each other down.

Restructuring is for people. They must be able to actually feel that the changes are getting under way, reaching deeper levels, and beginning to bear real fruit in all spheres of life and, above all, in meeting the everyday vital needs of the working people.

"We can see that there is more concern for people now. Just look at our recreational facilities. When you have a free minute, you can drink a cup of tea, have a rest, relieve the stress," electrode worker Ye. Dianova said. "And the changes are not confined to the shop. However, not everything is going smoothly. Take the kindergartens, for instance. There are quite a few here, but this has not dispensed with waiting lists. We do not believe that demand will be fully met in the current 5-year plan."

"The situation is bad as regards Pioneer camps," said M. Dyatchina, chairman of the trade union committee of the No. 2 Electrolysis Shop. "And in general as regards leisure. We get 3 travel vouchers per 100 workers. The

combine needs its own recreational base by the sea. We are prepared to build it ourselves during the holidays, so that we can spend our holidays together with the children."

"I would like to say something about housing," foreman A. Maksimenko chips in. "I have worked for 37 years at the combine. Now that I am retiring I would like to go and live somewhere near the center of the country, but I can't. We northerners should be allowed, as we used to, to build cooperative apartments there."

"You are raising the right questions," M.S. Gorbachev backs up the workers. "It is necessary to show more concern for people so that they feel good. It is necessary to develop family holidays, family tourism."

Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev visited the trade center and talked to people.

There was a thorough discussion about food supplies to the people, the production of consumer goods, and the development of the service sphere. The northerners have savings in excess of R1 billion largely because they are unable to buy the necessary goods or specific services. Meanwhile the production of consumer goods is regarded at many enterprises as a burden. The range is limited and the quality leaves much to be desired. The provision of paid services is poor in the oblast. Their share in the total volume of consumer expenditure does not exceed 9 percent. Cooperatives could do a great deal to meet people's needs. There are 66 of them in the oblast now and many of them have won the population's appreciation from the first day. However, individual labor is developing too slowly so far. According to estimates, cooperatives will produce only R200,000-worth of goods and services this year.

At Technology House M.S. Gorbachev met with the economic leaders of the mining industry complex enterprises and of the planning bodies and scientific institutions. There was a discussion of the comprehensive utilization of production resources, prudent handling of mineral resources, and protection of the environment. Nature must be protected, M.S. Gorbachev stressed.

The Kola Peninsula is the most densely populated area of the European Arctic, with a developed rail network and ice-free ports, a favorable distribution of electric power and stocks of oil and gas on the Barents Sea shelf. The obkom and the Kola branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences have drawn up a comprehensive plan envisaging the solution of key regional problems and the retooling of the main national economic sectors in the oblast. It is founded on the "Mineral," "Ore," "Barents Sea," "Energy," and "Fertility" targeted programs in whose implementation 17 ministries and departments, 90 scientific institutions, and 62 production collectives are participating. But there are still many problems in

the way of intensifying the economy of the Kola Peninsula. The oblast's chief wealth is its mineral resources. But the mining industry makes poor use of a peculiar feature of the Kola raw material—its complex composition.

"Study of the region's natural resources and the elaboration of scientifically valid ways of drawing them into the national economy are the main task faced today by the regional scientific centers, including the Kola subsidiary of the Academy of Sciences," V. Kalinnikov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Kola Subsidiary Presidium, said during the meeting. "The characteristic feature of Arctic minerals is the fact that they have many components, and the main shortcoming is the blinkered approach to their exploitation. The consequence is that about 30-50 percent of the extracted raw materials are dumped and rendered useless. This not only affects the economies of the enterprises but also has a deleterious effect on the ecological situation."

The alternative to today's system of management is the implementation of the concepts of waste-free or low-waste production, it was stressed at the meeting. This is the main task of the Kola Subsidiary of the Academy of Sciences, which, in conjunction with sector scientific research institutions, has created fundamental and industrial tasks for the comprehensive processing of all the main types of our raw material.

"In the underground mine workings obsolete equipment is being used whose economic indicators are surpassed several times over by similar foreign equipment. Hence the lag in the commissioning of new pits," A. Pozdnyakov, general director of the "Apatit" production association, said at the meeting. "It is necessary to accelerate the development of mining machine building both qualitatively and quantitatively."

"Preparation for the switch to full economic accountability and self-financing is proving a difficult process," I. Musatov, director of the Lovozerskiy Mining and Enriching Combine, said. "Unfortunately, the ministry drew up economic normatives without consulting the combine specialists and contrary to the Law on the State Enterprise."

...The harsh land of the Arctic is rich and generous. Able, diligent people are working on it. To make their achievements even weightier it is necessary to speed up restructuring, literally fight for the fulfillment of adopted decisions, and seek visible practical results.

Leaves for Severomorsk

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[Text] [Announcer] Today is the third day of the visit to the Murmansk area of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. As we

have already reported it began with a meeting with specialists from the "Arktikmorneftegazrazvedka" production association. Over to our special correspondent:

[Correspondent] After the meeting with oil and gas prospectors and talks with townspeople, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's car left Murmansk and passed the lakes heading along the Kolskiy Zaliv along roads lined with bushes and small northern trees with their bright autumn foliage. Further on the road heads north in the direction of the Barents Sea. Here, about 10 kilometers

from the sea, Severomorsk begins, the capital of the northern fleet, as this town is called. In addition to the highway, this town is linked to the oblast center by a railway, and passenger hydrofoils ply the gulf. Today is an unusually warm and bright day for the local northern autumn. The climate in general is relatively mild here in winter and cool in summer. Here is Severomorsk—the town's badge at the entrance, and new microrayons with their bright and variegated houses and warships at anchor. The inhabitants of this guardian town, this labor town are welcoming Mikhail Sergeyevich.

Economic

Acceptance Service's Prospects Viewed *PM301451 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian*

[Editorial: "Monitoring by the State Acceptance Service: Its Aim—To Sharply Improve Production Quality"]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] Since the beginning of the year, the state acceptance service has been in operation at more than 1,500 enterprises in 28 sectors and involves one-fifth of all manufactured products. The state acceptance system is working without any particular complications or great losses wherever the new task has been seriously prepared for. This is the situation at the following enterprises: The Leningrad "Elektrosila," the Kiev "Bolshevik," the Belorussian "Novopolotsknefteorgsintez," the capital's "Moskva" Sewn Goods Plant, the Ulyanovsk Motor Plant, and others. Production quality has improved at these enterprises, fewer complaints exist, and the percentage of manufactured goods accepted on first submission, without any improvements necessary, has increased.

The state acceptance system has revealed something else: Far from everything is in order in regard to production quality at several enterprises. Goods worth just over R40 million have been completely rejected, and products worth tens of millions of rubles have been returned for improvements. It is good that shoddy products are not reaching the consumer, but it is clear enormous resources have gone "down the drain."

The long-standing habit of some people to do slipshod work and hope luck will go their way and the plans amended has placed subcontractors and consumers in a difficult position. In 8 months almost one-third of all production enterprises and associations have failed to honor their contractual obligations. The entire technological chain manufacturing many types of products has been broken as a result. Some economic managers link this with the "intrigues" of the state acceptance service. It attaches too much importance to trivia, it pokes its nose in where it is not wanted, and life was generally more peaceful without it, but we could not have gone on living like that. The state acceptance service is not to blame if wages have fallen in some places, specialists have been deprived of their bonuses, and overtime has increased.

To justify themselves before the state acceptance service, economic workers frequently blame suppliers of raw, and other, materials and components. They in turn blame their subcontractors. A vicious circle forms in which the real culprit cannot be found. They say for that reason, the onus can be removed from those who produce the end products. The demands made, however, must be increased; the state acceptance system has proved this. Thanks to state acceptance, many deviations from standard requirements have been detected in

the technical documentation used at a number of enterprises—deviations since eliminated after inspectors' intervention. Complaints of inferior quality have decreased, or ceased altogether.

Contacts with subcontractors are a sore point. First, incoming goods must be strictly monitored at enterprises. Then, real competition must be organized between integral process technological links on the basis of the "worker tradition" principle, both within the enterprise and with subcontractors. Party committees could give collectives help with this. Orders and instructions alone are no great incentive. Real contact with people, everyone understanding their role in the production process, a sense of fellowship, and being able to rely on one's partner—these are the ingredients of success.

The state acceptance service is invested with great powers to influence the quality of subcontractors' work. Detecting components with defects, it lodges a complaint—along with the technical control department of the enterprise concerned—with the suppliers, and it informs its colleagues and controlling subcontractors of the discovered shortcomings.

Losses from the manufacture of inferior quality products cost dearly; therefore, additional outlays to maintain the state acceptance service are justified. But state acceptance officials are faced with considerable difficulties. One of them is they are poorly supplied with modern verification equipment. The present technical level of industrial production is high. Precision instruments and equipment are essential to properly assess a product. But they are either in short supply or completely unavailable. Some enterprises are trying to create their own but, as a rule, they are unsophisticated and not sufficiently accurate. Few instruments determine the quality of raw materials for light industry. One often has to do everything by eye and by feel. Monitoring personnel tell us the actual procedure for accepting products is too complex. Now the acceptance document is covered with all kinds of mandatory stamps, and the paperwork sometimes takes up more time than the actual monitoring operation itself. This procedure must be simplified.

In their letters readers also touch on the important issue of organizing professional training for state acceptance officials. The state acceptance service mainly comprises highly skilled specialists, with a good knowledge of the technology involved in manufacturing various products, and experienced production organizers with an ability to work with people. With the introduction of extradepartmental monitoring, however, people are sometimes lacking in specialized knowledge and not sufficiently versed in using modern means of weights and measures verification and technical documentation. USSR State Committee for Standards territorial organs are urged to resolve the problem and organize compulsory training for the state acceptance service at local level with maximum consideration for the special features of each sector.

The state acceptance system has only been in operation a few months, but it has helped many to improve, forced others to think seriously about the way they run their economic unit, and caused others considerable aggravation. The state acceptance service needs to grow stronger and still requires clear-cut organizational measures and scientific recommendations, as well as the real interest and support of every Communist and all working people. A creative, principled approach to the matter will be a reliable guarantee of success in implementing the 27th CPSU Congress program, which plans to radically improve production quality in every sector of the national economy by the end of the 12th 5-year period.

Roundtable on State Acceptance Problems

PM010941[Editorial Report] Moscow *Sovetskaya Rossiya* in Russian on 23 September 1987 in its First Edition carries on page 3 under the "Glance at Restructuring" rubric a feature entitled "In the Name of Quality." The feature begins with an editorial introduction under the subhead "Enterprise Leaders and State Acceptance Service Representatives Attend Roundtable Meeting at Ryazan CPSU Obkom," which runs as follows:

"The first results of work under conditions of the state acceptance service and the problems with the upcoming switch to economic accountability [khozraschet] highlighted by it have been the topic of joint discussion by Ryazan CPSU Obkom and *Sovetskaya Rossiya*. The participants comprised obkom and gorkom secretaries, CPSU obkom department chiefs, enterprise directors, and leaders of the state reception service and the local center for standardization and metrology."

This is accompanied by a statistical report attributed to the USSR State Statistics Committee, which states:

"The state reception service, introduced into 1,500 industrial enterprises and associations, has revealed serious shortcomings in ensuring high-quality output and considerable deviations from prescribed quality requirements. Enterprises responsible for a particularly high proportion of unaccepted output of the USSR Ministry of the Machine Tool and Tool Building Industry, the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems, and the USSR Ministry of Light Industry .

"In August the state reception service refused to accept 18,700 low-capacity electric motors intended for automation and mechanization and 1,500 washing machines at USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry enterprises, 400 trucks and 1.3 million bush rolling bearings at USSR Ministry of the Automotive Industry enterprises, 3,400 tape recorders at USSR Ministry of Machine Building enterprises, and 600,000 meters of cotton fabric and 74,000 pairs of shoes at USSR Ministry of Light Industry enterprises.

"As of 1 September R171 million-worth of output remained at associations and enterprises presented to but not accepted by the state reception service. Some R42 million-worth of output was rejected completely in the January-August period. Despite the time given, many of the country's enterprises have approached the solution of this very important task formally and proven ill-prepared to introduce the state reception service.

A series of interviews follow with the Ryazan Obkom secretary and state reception service leaders in various plants conducted by own correspondent V. Kolobov. The conclusion he draws from the state reception service's first few months of operation is that it brought to light a disregard for quality consolidated over many years but that there has been "a noticeable improvement recently in production and technological discipline and a heightened responsibility on the part of all enterprise services." A "gradual but steady improvement in output quality indicators" exists as well.

The feature concludes with the following "Commentary by L. Lapidus, deputy chief of the USSR State Committee for Standards Main Administration for the State Reception of Output":

"What have the results of the work of state reception service bodies over the last 8 months shown? There have been improvements. The sense of responsibility has increased regarding work results and exacting quality of materials and components arriving at the work place. All this has borne fruit. For example, thanks to improved quality in the manufacture of subassemblies and parts, the timetable for assembling heavy, caterpillar-tracked EKT-12.5 mining excavators has been reduced by 2 months. This is equivalent to the extraction of an extra 2.5 million tonnes of ore by every excavator. The increased reliability of the T-150 and T-150M tractors is, in the final analysis, equivalent to producing an extra 20 tractors. 'Temp,' 'Gorizont,' and 'Gorizont TS-355' television sets have become more reliable. Many such examples could be cited.

"Successes exist, but unfortunately more problems exist. Although first-time acceptance has increased by roughly 1.3 percent, in many sectors this indicator remains extremely low. Smooth production flow has not been ensured. In the first 10-day period of each month, only 10-12 percent of output is presented to the state reception service while the third 10-day period accounts for at least half. Thus, the amount of output accepted in the third 10-day period at the Riga Freight Car Plant, Moscow's 'Mikromashina' Plant, and the Yaroslavl Refrigerator Plant is over 60 percent.

"One of the main reasons for the prevailing situation was inadequate preparation for the introduction of the state reception service by enterprises and ministries. Design and production documentation was not brought promptly into line with normative and technical documents during the preparatory period. Many enterprises

need major retooling, the replacement or major overhaul of obsolete equipment, the installation of modern monitoring and testing equipment, and upgrading of cadres' skills. Production has become more labor intensive in many enterprises where the state reception service has been introduced because labor productivity has grown at the expense of quality. Solving these problems is the main task of the leaders of ministries, enterprises, and collectives of workers.

"A decision has been taken to expand the state reception service network. It is being introduced in a further 727 enterprises under various ministries. This is taking place primarily at enterprises that supply materials and components to enterprises where the state reception service is already in operation. It will cover plants and factories producing very important national economic products and consumer goods. State reception service workers will be going to construction industry enterprises, and the state reception of apartment blocks, children's establishments, schools, and industrial installations will be initiated. This work will then begin at a number of the USSR State Agro-Industrial Committee's processing enterprises.

"Further expansion of the state reception service network will be accompanied by the switchover of most enterprises to economic accountability [khozraschet] and self-financing. This will demand that economic leaders and the entire collective of workers reexamine the basic principles of labor organization and their attitude to the quality of each manufacturing operation. One wishes all collectives of workers might learn from the experience accumulated and mistakes made.

"The structure of the state reception service and its methods of operation will also be improved. This involves automating the methods and means of monitoring and paying greater attention to the technology for manufacturing parts and subassemblies and for assembly processes. The amount of monitoring and the methods used must be strictly linked to economic indicators and the cost of the finished product; cost will be linked to quality above all else."

USSR Minister on Need for Power-Economy Efforts
PM301121 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA
in Russian 24 Sep 87 First Edition p 1

[Y. Burov interview with A.I. Mayorets, USSR minister of power and electrification, under the heading "Winter Allows For No Delay" and the rubric "Our Dialogue;" first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Progress in Preparing the National Economy for Work in Winter Conditions" draws serious attention to the need to repair power plant equipment and electricity and heating networks properly and in good time. In addition, it notes the need to complete other urgent work to guarantee industry and the housing and municipal sector an uninterrupted supply of energy resources. How does

the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification intend to eliminate shortcomings and prepare the power industry to perform reliably in the winter period? At the editor's request, Minister A.I. Mayorets talks about this:

[Mayorets] I must admit the Central Committee resolution is right to seriously criticize our ministry. Last winter power workers were to blame for many interruptions in the work of enterprises and transport and in heating supplies to residential areas. These power failures cost the national economy dearly. What measures are being taken? Under no circumstances must the situation be repeated.

First, existing installations must be put in order. We hope to finish repairing equipment by 1 November. We have to do repairs at stations with a total output of 83 million kilowatts. The 8-month schedule appears to have been followed. I do not see any grounds for complacency, however. The picture of the repair situation has many aspects. Despite assistance with material, technical, financial, and labor resources, repair work at enterprises in the Kuybyshev power system is behind schedule and has been poorly done. The managers of the Tula, Smolensk, and other power systems are being unwarrantedly slow. We cannot be satisfied with this attitude to their responsibilities. But power workers in Kostroma, Sverdlovsk, and Tyumen are working in an economic, thrifty manner without using the panic button because their troubleshooting and preparation service is well organized. By shutting down the unit concerned for a preventive maintenance check, they know how much work has to be done and can make the necessary arrangements in good time. They avoid "surprises" and thereby save valuable time. This efficiency, responsibility, and awareness of the importance of the sector with which they have been entrusted also distinguishes the collectives of the Ivanovo and Penza power systems and the Lipetsk and Saran GRES's, where they work without accidents and even without temporary shutdowns. These enterprises have set up cadre retraining, constantly improve their cadres' professional qualifications, and carry out thorough educational work. This atmosphere must be created in all collectives. Without exemplary technological and labor discipline, success is impossible. Unfortunately, we have many facts to the contrary, which show because of irresponsibility, negligence, if not outright bad workmanship on the part of maintenance personnel, powerful energy and heating services have been put out of action for a long time. Accidents caused by personnel have occurred at the Ulyanovsk, Kotovo, and Syzran TETS's, and there have been fires at enterprises in the Kuybyshev and Gorkiy power systems. Consumers have had their supplies cut off in Saratov, Tambov, and Orel Oblasts and in the Chuvash and Mordovian ASSR's. It is a pity several of these accidents happened because of elementary improvidence. In Kalinin Oblast, for example, where electricity supplies were cut off by old trees falling down—surely they could have been felled before

this happened! But there can be no justification for outages: Every one results in industrial enterprises having to shut down, transport being disrupted, and people suffering discomfort in their homes.

The state of heating services should be mentioned. Last year's lessons have forced us to concentrate our attention on dilapidated networks. The number replaced has increased by a factor of 2.5: These main networks must be more durable and reliable. In addition to the sorry event known to everyone in Gorkiy, last winter heating mains in Ulyanovsk, Kuybyshev, and Orel went out of action. In Moscow, 17 emergency shutdowns of major heating mains occurred with a subsequent loss of heating to residential and administrative buildings, hospitals, schools, and kindergartens. These and other cases have received principled appraisals, and those responsible have received severe party reprimands. What worries us is this: Frosts have already occurred in some areas, and the mass heating season is soon upon us, but a substantial proportion of heating networks have not been repaired yet, simply because plants under the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building have let us down with supplies of equipment and pipelines.

[Burov] The CPSU Central Committee resolution raises the serious issue of the need to speed up work on commissioned projects, so they can be brought into operation sooner. What is the situation at the construction sites?

[Mayorets] We are extremely concerned by the state of affairs at power plants in the construction stage. The pace of work in the construction and installation, adjustment, and pre-operational stages at these plants is clearly unsatisfactory and the CPSU Central Committee's criticism on this issue is fair. It is a question of personal responsibility for ensuring that new units are ready. Noting all difficulties, we must ensure capacities to generate no less than 7 million kilowatts of power and the planned quantity of high-tension transmission lines are operational by 1 December. This will not be easy: At present, new capacities are producing only one-third of the planned amount of electricity. The sector has fulfilled only 93 percent of the planned construction and installation work at stations nearing completion. We are taking the most active measures to make up for lost time. More than 6,000 additional builders, installation workers, and equipment adjusters, and extra machinery and equipment, have been sent to installations nearing completion. Deliveries of building structures and materials, pipelines, and boiler auxiliary equipment—everything produced at our ministry's plants and enterprises—have been speeded up. But the full mobilization of internal resources is not enough to meet start-up schedules. Urgent assistance from associated departments is necessary. I will quote a few figures. In the first quarter of this year, machine builders should have supplied power

engineers with condensers for turbines at the Novo-Angren GRES, the Novosibirsk TETS-2, and the Moscow TETS-16 and TETS-24. They also failed to deliver more than 30 heat exchangers, almost 3,000 tonnes of pipeline, a large number of reduction and cooling units, and thousands of stop valves. Plants and associations under the USSR Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, the USSR Ministry of the Electrical Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, and the USSR Ministry of Instrument Making, Automation Equipment, and Control Systems have fulfilled their contractual obligations no better in the second quarter, and the arrears continue to mount up.

We are amazed we are being let down by well-known enterprises such as the "Leningrad Metal Plant" Production Association, the Podolsk S. Ordzhonikidze Machine Building Plant, the Leningrad "Elektrosila" Association, the "Uralelektrotyazhmash" Association, cable plants, the Tomsk Manometer Plant, and the Lutsik Instrument Making Plant. The Belgorod Power Machine Building Plant is giving a very unsatisfactory delivery performance. It has been operating erratically for a number of years in succession. According to figures issued 15 September, from its plans for the second and third quarters, this enterprise had failed to deliver more than 3,000 tonnes of pipeline for 12 power plants whose output exceeds 2 million kilowatts. The Cheboksary Electrical Equipment Plant and the Tashkent "Elektroapparat" Production Association are in about the same state of arrears—their output has been awaited since the first quarter at the Mari, Novo-angren, and Kemerovo GRES's and the Tyumen TETS-2, in fact by some 13 installations in all, whose combined output is 2.2 million kilowatts. We are not blameless. But the most important task is not to make explanations but to get things moving. Everyone must make an effort, regardless of their department. We believe that local party bodies and people's control officials must keep a special eye on delivery schedules: It is a matter that concerns us all!

[Burov] For power plants and units to operate at their maximum capacity, fuel supplies must be guaranteed. But coal and petroleum product deliveries and gas supplies are still lagging behind requirements...

[Mayorets] Our power plants were to have received no less than 36.1 million tonnes of coal by 1 October. Deliveries are not going too badly, comparatively speaking. But there are delays in delivering this type of fuel to power plants in the Khabarovsk and Maritime Krays: Stocks here are 1 million tonnes below last year's level.

[Burov] Anatoliy Ivanovich, could you give us some information on the "safety margin" for power and heating plants in the winter months? What if this winter is colder than average again?

[Mayorets] I can give you the following figures. Given average climatic conditions, the capacity shortage will amount to about 3 million kilowatts and will be spread equally over virtually all regions of the country, apart from the northwest. The biggest power shortages will be felt in the south, the North Caucasus, the Transcaucasus, and also regions of the Urals, where it is planned to transfer more than 3.5 million kilowatts of capacity from the center of the USSR. Here, and in the Central Volga region, equipment will be operating to maximum capacity. The solution lies in systematically reducing peak electricity consumption on extremely cold days. This maneuver will allow us to make up the capacity shortage. Last winter, for example, by making fuller use of night shifts, repairing energy-intensive equipment, and shutting down superfluous powerful electric heating systems, we managed to reduce the maximum load across the country by 5 million kilowatts. This was achieved despite the fact that far from all oblasts and regions were implementing energy-saving measures.

But we must not flatter ourselves. Heating supplies in Kurgan, Vladimir, Ulyanovsk, Biysk, Krasnoyarsk, and several other cities in the country are expected to be difficult. We must take trouble to properly insulate steam and hot water pipes, residential blocks, and public buildings: The proprietor of every building must take pains to rationally explain ways to reduce heat and power losses.

It is a question of combating wastage. The systems of the Main Administration for the Exploitation of Power Systems of the Center alone have managed to save

91,000 tonnes of ideal fuel, in comparison with last year, by reducing specific fuel consumption and electricity lost internally and in the grid. At the same time the Moscow Region Power Administration, the Chuvash Power Administration, and a number of other systems are not using resources economically. In every oblast there are dozens, even hundreds of enterprises, whose managers only claim they are making efforts to save and be economical.

Real managers stand out clearly against this background of "mercantile generosity" (at the state's expense). Vladimir's Zhdanov Tractor Plant is an example. They have not stinted on efforts of research and design institutes in Moscow, Volgograd, and Vladimir. They have also tested their power and engineering equipment, replaced some of it, and worked out the optimum norms for power consumption in shops and sectors. The Central Committee resolution directly states the need to react sharply to any shortcomings in implementing prewinter measures, put a stop to the formal, bureaucratic approach to resolving the tasks set, and increase the responsibility of managers and workers alike for an economical attitude to heat and power. I mention this because the resolution must be accompanied by immediate action. This is the time to conduct a monthly inspection of preparations for winter in industrial enterprises and housing and municipal economy installations, visit power plants, investigate the reliability of heating mains, and inspect literally every apartment. If the ministry were to take this stand, it would be supported by local party and soviet bodies, labor collectives, and urban and rural inhabitants. However severe the winter, last year's unpleasantness must not be repeated.

Agricultural

Kolbin Appeals to Nation to Save Harvest

LD011430 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian
1400 GMT 22 Sep 87

[Address by Gennadiy Vasiliyevich Kolbin, first secretary of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee, to the working people and citizens of Kazakhstan—live]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades! Esteemed comrades! [preceding two words spoken in Kazakh] The CPSU Central Committee June (1987) Plenum set the task of substantially improving food supplies to the country's population in the coming 2-3 years. [passage omitted]

But, dear comrades, today, in view of the extreme situation that has taken shape recently with the harvest as a result of the very difficult weather conditions, we consider it essential to appeal, on behalf of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the republican Council of Ministers, to the working people and all citizens of Kazakhstan. Protracted rainfall prevents machinery from being used. Since the beginning of the harvest 120-140 mm of precipitation have fallen in North Kazakhstan Oblast; in Kustanay and Kokchetav Oblasts up to 100 mm has fallen, and in a number of rayons considerably more than this; 1.5-2 times the norm has also fallen in Ural, Aktyubinsk, Turgay, Tselinograd, and other oblasts. By 21 September grain had been threshed on 18 million hectares, which amounts to 78 percent of the sown area. By the same date there was 5 million hectares of unharvested grain; on approximately 3 million hectares it is lying in windrows, including 1.25 million hectares in Kustanay Oblast, 500,000 hectares in Kokchetav Oblast, 220,000 hectares in North Kazakhstan Oblast, and 300,000 hectares in Tselinograd Oblast. A particularly difficult situation has come about with the harvest in Kustanay, North Kazakhstan, and Kokchetav Oblasts, where grain crops have not been harvested on 50 percent, 36 percent, and 31 percent of the area respectively.

In this decisive period the republican, oblast, and other organs are taking the most vigorous measures to save the harvest of grain crops, potatoes, and vegetables. The machine operators are ready to work day and night, but the protracted bad weather prevents the work from moving ahead. Even the old men here do not remember such a rainy fall. In Kustanay Oblast (?it has not been particularly necessary) to canvass [agitirovat] people in these difficult days: 215,000 people have gone to work in the fields, thousands and thousands of villagers and city dwellers are lifting potatoes by hand, because machine harvesting in the bad weather conditions has now been ruled out, and they are speedily conducting the harvesting of vegetables.

In spite of the extremely difficult situation and the unfavorable weather forecast, in Kustanay, Kokchetav, Tselinograd, North Kazakhstan, Turgay, Aktyubinsk, Ural, East Kazakhstan, and a number of other oblasts natural concern for the fate of the harvest should not provoke and is not provoking panic. It is now essential that, together with the able-bodied population of oblast and rayon centers, enterprises, and organizations, students should hope to complete the harvest before the cold weather sets in, that is, before 1 October. No one must stay on the sidelines of the common work. Considering that the weather conditions prevent the full use of harvesting machinery, it will be (?acutely) necessary to do it by hand.

The Bureau of the Communist Party Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, and the republic's Council of Ministers appeal to all working people, all citizens of Kazakhstan, to everyone who considers it his vital work to defend this year's difficult grain crop from the elements, to take part in saving the harvest. For this purpose the republic has been conceded the exclusive right to use existing labor reserves and all types of transportation irrespective of their departmental jurisdiction. We do not doubt that at this decisive time of toil, the mobilization of people at industrial enterprises, construction, transport, and other organizations, taking due account of their [word indistinct] rational use, will allow the vitally important tasks of the national economy to be solved in the remaining days of September.

At the present time, when everyone's redoubled and retrebled vigor is required, truly heroic efforts, we are asking all leaders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, of transportation, of (?procurement) organizations, of rayons and cities, of the republic's oblasts, to recognize their duty and to responsibly take up the necessary conduct of the whole complex of autumn field work. I appeal to the working people, to all citizens of the republic. The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh SSR have no doubt that this address will be received by them with understanding, that it will find a lively response in the hearts of the people of Kazakhstan, and that it will arouse their readiness at any moment to join the nationwide battle for the harvest. Many thanks. [preceding two words spoken in Kazakh] Thank you for your attention.

Statistics Body Cited on Harvest Data

PM011435 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian
1 Oct 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "USSR State Statistics Committee Report"]

[Text] A total of 100.1 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been cut throughout the country by 28 September. A total of 95.7 million hectares have been threshed—88 percent of the total sown

area. One-third of the rice crop has been threshed and a total of 849,000 hectares of corn for grain have been harvested.

The harvesting of sunflower plantations is seriously lagging behind. Only one-fifth of all sunflower heads have been threshed. A total of 898,000 hectares of sugar beets have been lifted, which is 27 percent of the crop. More than 1.7 million tonnes of raw cotton have been procured, which is 19 percent of the plan.

Work in truck gardens, orchards, and vineyards must be accelerated. More than 1.9 million hectares of potatoes have been lifted—71 percent of the crop; 645,000 hectares of vegetables have been harvested—54 percent of the crop.

Every hour must be used to complete the harvest!

Cherkassy, Karaganda Grain Sales Reported
PM011421 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian
1 Oct 87 p 1

[TASS report: "Grain for the Motherland"]

[Text] By dispatching 870,000 tonnes of grain to the granaries the grain growers of Cherkassy Oblast have fulfilled the state plan for grain sales to the state. Moreover, 250,000 tonnes of valuable wheat have been sold, against the planned figure of 150,000 tonnes. High-grade seed sale plans have been fulfilled.

Farms in the oblast have supplied themselves with seeds and are storing grain for forage.

Karaganda, 30 September—the lingering rainy weather, which has considerably complicated the harvest, has not ultimately affected the end results of work by the oblast's farmers. Making careful provisions against losses, they were the first to complete the harvest in Kazakhstan's virgin lands: They have begun threshing cereal crops from the last few thousand hectares.

The situation at the threshing floors is becoming increasingly tense. Having assigned a considerable proportion of released transport to take grain to the elevators, farms plan to complete this work next week. The oblast has already dispatched 610,000 tonnes of grain to the state granaries—117,000 tonnes more than planned.

State of Chelyabinsk Harvest 'Serious'
PM011343 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA
INDUSTRIYA in Russian 1 Oct 87 p 1

[Own correspondent L. Pertsevaya report under general heading "Battle for the Harvest. There Can Be No Place For Poor Organization or Parasitism in This Nationwide Task"]

[Excerpts] Chelyabinsk Oblast—The burning hot summer without a single drop of rain fairly well dried out the fields of Chelyabinsk Oblast. This was followed by wet

weather in the busy harvest period. The state of the grain harvest is particularly serious. Farmers tried to speed matters up with windrow harvesting and so they cut the grain down, but with the incessant rain the grain began to sprout rather than dry out. So as to at least save it for forage, thousands of helpers from the city manually turned the hay. The grain shattered and only a small proportion made it to the granaries.

"In previous years we have given the state approximately 3,000 tonnes of grain, but this year we have surrendered just a little rye and stopped short at that," L. Zamotayeva, chief economist at the Chebarkulskiy Sovkhoz, said. "We have therefore only fulfilled 12 percent of the grain sale plan, but now our minds are on something else: The farm must at least ensure itself a supply of seeds for next spring."

The faces of the machine operators are also gloomy. A. Mazeyev and his sons, V. Rogozhinskiy, M. Markelov, and A. Krasnoperov have worked by snatching every hour of good weather. They have been helped by a comprehensive harvesting detachment from the Urals Automobile Plant. But even now only 65 percent of the grain crop has been threshed. The yield is almost half [chut li ne vdvoye nizhe] last year's. [passage omitted]

The current situation in Chelyabinsk Oblast is as follows: One-third of the grain crop has not been threshed; 40 percent of vegetables and 20 percent of potatoes have yet to be harvested.

State of Land Reclamation Viewed
PM011101 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Sep 87
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "On the Renewed Field; It Should Offer a Bountiful Reward for the Funds and Labor Invested"]

[Text] The country is bringing in the harvest. In many regions it has turned out to be substantial, but it is difficult to bring it in under bad weather conditions. The skilled organization of matters, initiative and enterprise, and high degree of dedication on the part of each person taking part in the harvest—that is what is essential for the success of the matter.

We receive a considerable proportion of produce from reclaimed land. It is becoming an increasingly important source for supplementing food stocks and with good masters it repays care bountifully. This year has been no exception. Once again there was a substantial harvest on the reclaimed land on Tajikistan's "Moskva" Kolkhoz, Volgograd Oblast's "Khoperskiy" Sovkhoz, and other farms. What helped this? A lofty sense of responsibility for the use of improved land. The following rule operates among leading workers: You cannot work in the old-fashioned way on land in which enormous national funds have been invested.

Nonetheless it is far from everywhere that a good yield is being obtained. In the fall we should be gladdened by the yield from the reclaimed fields, yet many farms have only grief. For instance, as in previous years the cotton yield on several farms in Uzbekistan is no more than 15 quintals. The efficiency of irrigated land throughout the republic has even declined recently. The vast areas of irrigated land on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes of Saratov Oblast are recouping expenditures only poorly. Reclaimed land here often produces only half the amount of which it is capable. Farm and rayon agro-industrial production association specialists have failed to introduce order in using irrigated land and allow the absence of personal responsibility.

Land reclamation's contribution to food resources must increase. It is important to lay the foundation for this acceleration right now. In bringing in the harvest the workers of the agro-industrial complex are called on to be concerned to ensure that the fertility of each man-created hectare is raised and that the reliability of irrigation systems increases. It is a strenuous time for land reclamation workers right now. Before the cold and the snow they must manage to complete the installation of networks and amelioration work on all planned areas. Commissioning land within the best schedules is one of the most important conditions for its high quality and the foundation of the future harvest.

The land reclamation workers have worked quite well this past summer. They prepared many areas well and handed them over to the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Now the state commissions have received about 500,000 hectares of drained and irrigated land. This is a substantial addition to the stock of renovated land, but it is less than by the same time last year. Many subdivisions have failed to restructure work and their organization of matters is at a low level. The collectives of the Glavsredvolgovodstroy, the Glavkubanrissstroy [exact expansions unknown], and the Moldavian SSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources have been responsible for a shortfall of thousands of irrigated hectares in the first half of the year. Work in the Russian Non-Chernozem and Lithuania is lagging greatly behind the plan.

Once again, as has already frequently happened, because of the slowness of the contractors, the commissioning of land may be delayed to the end of the year. Then just try to see under the snow in what state the field is being handed over to the farm. An unseemly practice condemned by life; it has led to nothing except spoilage. For a long time now appeals have been heard from the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources to the services under its jurisdiction to put an end to this procedure. But matters go no further than words.

The disruption of plans for commissioning land frequently puts the villagers in a difficult position and delays the growth of production output. For instance the Tula Oblast "Chernskiy" Sovkhoz has abandoned any hope of commissioning 500 hectares of cultivated land.

For 11 years the "Tulamelioratsiya" association's first mobile column has been unable to cope with its target. The deadlines for commissioning the irrigated tract of land are constantly being extended and have now been transferred to the end of the 5-year plan. There are still many such "long-term construction sites" in land reclamation. That means "frozen" state money and resources and output which is not received. The party committees and soviet organs are called on to take these projects under special control and achieve their speediest commissioning.

Life demands that the land reclamation workers accomplish a drastic breakthrough in their work and review their traditional approaches. That implies above all a resolute reorientation toward the interests of the matter and the renunciation of the priority of gross output and departmental assessments. This is a complex and painful process. So far it has been more advantageous for the water resources organizations to commission as much new land as possible. But improving obsolete systems and ensuring their reliable operation was considered a low-profit business. But now it is modernization which has become the number one task. It is above all modernization, and not new construction, which will make it possible to increase drastically the effectiveness of renewed land areas.

In the current 5-year plan nearly half the funds earmarked for land reclamation will go on the technical improvement of previously constructed systems. The money is being released for specific purposes and cannot be used for other needs. Nonetheless the breakthrough is being accomplished only slowly. In the first 8 months of this year the pace of modernization has remained at last year's level and no acceleration has been achieved. Matters are proceeding badly in Kirghizia and Kuybyshev Oblast. Work is still not being performed comprehensively. As a rule people are doing one thing on its own—either they are reconstructing the irrigation ditches, or laying down a drainage network, or engaging in capital planning. But performed individually these measures are failing to produce the necessary effect. Together with arable farmers the land reclamation workers must think how to move more rapidly from selective modernization to comprehensive modernization. Only such modernization can ensure an increase in harvest yields.

Fall is not taking away from the agro-industrial complex workers their concerns for the current care of renewed land. The irrigated or drained fields cannot be left for the winter any old way. After the harvest has been brought in everything must be put in order here: both the networks and the land. But with every passing year no truly zealous attention is paid to the reclaimed land in many places. The internal farm network has been suffering particularly from poor care. Land reclamation workers do not regard it as theirs and the kolkhozes and sovkhozes often do not have the time. Thus, in Kazakhstan they are not managing to repair these systems on even one-third of land areas. The matter is also being held up

because of the acute lack of materials. For instance, last year the Belorussian, Moldavian, Latvian, and Armenian ministries of land reclamation and water resources were assigned no resources at all for the internal farm network. The USSR Gosplan and Gossnab must stop earmarking materials for these needs in accordance with the residue principle and must find the opportunity to supply an important sector more fully with everything necessary.

At any time of year the rural inhabitants have a lot to do with the land. But particularly now. The fields are also in need of chemical methods of improvement. The most important is liming. Time requires that this work also be carried out urgently.

The renewed fields are an important sphere for the application of efforts by party organizations. The Communists are called on to be concerned to ensure that everything new and progressive is used primarily on the

restored hectares of land; above all the contract, financial accountability, intensive technologies, and effective moral and material incentives. They must be concerned to ensure that skilled people with an interest in the matter work here.

Land reclamation means improvement and constant attention toward the land. Only then will it repay us with a bountiful harvest.

Correction to Private Plot Resolution

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "Central Committee Resolution on Private Plots," published in the 29 September Soviet Union *Daily Report*, page 51:

Paragraph seven, only sentence: ...and employees of sovkhozes and other agro-industrial...(substituting "sovkhozes" for "kolkhozes.")

Scientific

Booster Rocket Launches Completed

LD011145 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT
1 Oct 87

[Text] Moscow October 1 TASS—In connection with the completion of scheduled launches of booster rockets, TASS is authorized to state that the areas in the Pacific Ocean within:

A circle with a radius of 60 nautical miles, centered at 18 hours 00 min North and 163 hours 00 min West,

A trapezium, its apexes at 39 hours 30 min North and 173 hours 00 min West; 30 hours 30 min North and 165 hours 15 min West; 28 hours 15 min North and 170 hours 00 min West; 38 hours 30 min North and 176 hours 00 min West, declared closed for passage from September 27, 1987 through October 2, 1987, are free for shipping and planes.

Expert Downplays Chernobyl Effect

AU011612 Paris AFP in English 1600 GMT 1 Oct 87

[Text] Vienna, Oct 1 (AFP)—The amount of radioactive cesium released into the atmosphere by the Chernobyl nuclear disaster was 24 times smaller than that produced by a nuclear test, a Soviet scientist said here Thursday.

The statistic was given as Soviet experts for the second day running presented the results of their studies carried out for nearly 18 months by eight specialist groups and a team of 30 Soviet experts, to a meeting of the International Atomic Energy Authority (IAEA).

L.A. Ilyn, of the Soviet Committee for Atomic Energy, said the amount of cesium left in the atmosphere by the blast in the Ukraine in April 1986 was 24 times lower than that which would be released by a nuclear test.

Contamination from the accident resulted from "a large output of radioactivity during the eight days" after the plant was damaged, he said.

Mr. Ilyn said 5,400,000 people including 1,700,00 children were given anti-iodine treatment following the blast.

The amount of gamma radiation unleashed on the whole Soviet population was 60 per cent of the predicted level and the contamination, principally of iodine and cesium and mainly through the food supply was only 12 per cent of predicted levels, the report said.

In the area nearest the explosion the gamma radiation had dropped to half its peak during the following year because of measures such as decontamination and the development of special equipment, the report added.

Technical measures to increase the safety of Chernobyl-type reactors included increased automation in the control room and improved fuel enrichment techniques.

On Wednesday Mr. Ilyn had said the number of cancer victims would increase by only one hundredth of a percentage point but added that the level of radiation in the Soviet Union was seven times higher than that in the remainder of Europe after the blast.

Immunologists Confer on AIDS

PM011643 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Sep 87
Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Immunologists' Conference"]

[Text] Vladivostok, 27 Sep—A Far Eastern scientific and practical conference devoted to urgent problems of immunology has opened in the kray center of Maritime Kray. Scientists from Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev, and Odessa are participating in the work of this representative forum. The conference is focusing on the search for effective ways to combat AIDS and for the causes of immune-deficiency conditions and on their prevention and diagnosis.

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